Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 20.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1819. [NUMBER 1510

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of JOSEPH ARRATOON late of Bombay Armenian Merchant deceased, may be granted to the Holy and Reverend EPHRAIM TER JOHANNES Armenian Arch Patriarch, of the Convent of Saint Echmiachin in Ararat, a Creditor on the Estate of the said deceased. All persons Concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Bombay, 7th May, 1819.

Advertisement.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY.
The Good Ship

Barkworth,

750 TONS BURTHEN,

R. Brooks, Commander,

WILL Sail direct for London, beteen the 1st and 4th June.

Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and Co. where a plan of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 12th May 1819.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY
THE
GOOD SHIP

PARTRIDGE,

OF ABOUT 500 TONS,

William Kellie,

COMMANDER

Provided with Medical Assistance.

WILL sail for England, about the 20th or 25th of the present Month, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope, for a day or two.

For particulars apply to the Commander at FRAMJEE COWAJEES Office.

Bommay, 11th May, 1819.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This day and To-morrow,
AS FOLLOWS VIZ.

An assortment of Hunting and of Chariot Harness, Buggy Harness with black, also Plated Mountings, and few Spare Articles and Whips, Hessian Boots, Hats, French Preserves, Rocking Horse, Europe Damask Table Cloths, Hosiery, Tortoiseshell Combs. A few Articles of plate, Four Mariotts Patent Roasting Jacks, some Beer, Wine and other Liquors.

Sale to commence at 11th o'Clock as usual.

At Twelve o'Clock will be put up some Saddle Horses.

Apollo Street, 12th May, 1819.

NEW COMMISSION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

HAS FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AN exceeding finely executed *Oil* painting subject Venus. A few Copies of that highly esteemed work Hamiltons Gazetteer. Price Rupees 15.

Apollo Street 12th May 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
To-morrow at one o'Clock,

A QUANTITY of Tin Plates in Boxes, Casks of Iron Nails, and Hinges.

Apollo Street, 12th May 1819.

જાહેર લીલાંઉમાં વેચશે*

મીશટર હેટશનેતાં કાલદીને બા

રૂપર ઉક કલાકને અમલે* ટી

નપલેટનાં બાકશ*તા લોહેડં

નાં ખીલા પીપમો ભરેલા તા ૦ મી

જાગરાંછે*પાલવા જશતરીટમો*

તા ૦ ૧૨ મી મેઇ ૧૮૧૯

Boyce & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint the Public that they have purchased the Investment of Capt. HARRISON, of the Ship ELIZABETH, which with other Shipments received by that Vessel and by the LADY BORRINGDON, comprize a very extensive and select Assortment of Goods from the first Houses in London and which will be ready for delivery at their Store by the 15th Current, as follows.

Port Wine, Old Cognac Brandy, Genuine Hollands, and Jamaica Rum, from Harper, Ripe Porter, Ale and Cyder, in bottles from ditto. Pale Ale in Hogsheads and Butts from Hodgson.—Pine Apple Cheese, York Hams and Bath Bacon, Jew's Beef, Pickled Tongues, and Sauces of every description.—Confectionary consisting of Jams and Jellies, Comfits, Fruit for Tarts, from Hoffman. Groceries, consisting of French Currants, Pearl Barley, Italian Macaroni, Sir HANS SLOANE'S Chocolate, Patent Cocoa, Isinglass, Fine Bloom Raisins, Putled Figs, French Plums, &c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen's Fine Round Hats, from Bicknell. Superfine Waterloo Hats, richly trimmed, to the Prince's regulation Order, for Cavalry or Staff Officers, bound with rich Black Lace, very rich Cockades, and very rich Bullion Tassels, Gold Embroidered Regulation Belts and Furniture for General and Staff Officers, to the Prince Regent's order of June 1817. Saxton Plumes, for Staff or Cavalry Officers, upon an entire New Construction, General Officer's Most Superb Plumes, to the last Regulation on an improved plan, Thick Military Buck, Kid, and Doe Skin Gloves. Gentlemen's Fashinuble Willow Hats, Calf-skin and Dress Spanish Leather Boots, Calf-skin and Spanish Leather Wellington Dress ditto, Calf-skin Stiff Back strap long Cavalry Boots, Dress, Half Dress, and Walking Shoes, Shooting Shoes with Buckles, from Stunt. Military Saddles complete, Hunting ditto ditto, from HASTIE, & others. Rich Gold and Silver Vellum Lace, Gold and Silver, Epaulettes, Tassels, Sword Knots, Embossed Grenades, and Bugles, Silk Sashes, &c. Holster Pistols, Sabres, & Fowling Pieces, Superfine Broad, Cloth, Kersimeres, and Camblets, a great variety both as to colours and quality.

Fine Fancy Marscille Waistcoating Shirting, and Jeans. Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Lancashire and Welch Flannels of various textures. Stationary, Perfumery, Patent Shot, Gun Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen at outstations, who have already favoured the Store with orders for supplies from the China Ships, are respectfully informed that their orders shall be executed and forwarded with all possible despatch from the present Investments. A responsibility which the *proved* good order and excellence of the Articles, encourage the Proprietors to undertake with the greatest confidence; although they are sensible that it is in some instances, a deviation from particular instructions, which nothing but the lateness of the Season, the uncertainty of the exact period of the arrival of the China Fleet, and their wish to send off their Stores in good order, whilst the weather remains favourable for their so doing, could warrant the taking upon themselves.

Bombay, May 12th 1819.

Boyce & Co's.

Prices for the Month of May 1819.

Adamson's Claret, 40 Rs. per doz. Paxton, Ditto, 35 do. do.		Last years importation
Harper's Port Wine,	24	Rs. per doz.
Best Old Cognac Brandy,	24	do. per doz.
Ditto	8	do. gal.
Gin Best Hollands,	15	do. per doz.
Ditto	5	do. per gal.
Old Jamaica Rum,	12	do. per doz.
Ditto	4	do. per gal.
Harper's Europe bottled Porter	8	do. per doz.
Ditt Pale Ale,	8	do. per do.
Ditto Cider,	15	do. per do.
Hodgson's Pale Ale,	110	do. p. cask
Ditto Ditto	220	do. p. butt.
Pine Apple Cheese,	1¼	do. per *lb.*
York Hams	1½	do. per do.
Bath Bacon,	1¼	do. per do.
Gentlemen's fine Round Beaver Hats from Bicknell,	15	do. each
Superfine Waterloo Cocked Hats Richly trimmed to the Princes Regulation order for Cavalry or Staff officers, bound with Rich black Lace very Rich embroidered Gold Star loops Rich Cockades and very Rich Bullion Tassels.	85	do. each.
Gold Embroidered Regulation Belts and furniture for General & Staff officers to the Prince Regents order of June 1817.	75	do. each.
Saxton Plumes for Staff or Cavalry officers upon an entire new construction.	20	do. each.
General officers most Superb Plumes to the last Regulation, on an improved Plan.	30	do. each.
Thick Military Buckskin & Doeskin Gloves.	3	do. per pair.
Gentlemen's fashionable Willow Hats.	4	do. each.
Calf skin & Spanish Leather Hessian Boots.	25	do. per pair.
Ditto.....Wellington Do.	25	do. do.
Do....Stiff Backstrap long Cavalry Boots.	32	do. do.
Dress Half Dress & Walking Shoes.	8	do. do.
Shooting Shoes with Buckles.	15	do. do.
Military Saddles complete.	120	do. each.
Hunting Do. Do.	90	do. do.

☞ A Discount of Ten per Cent allowed upon the Amount of all Articles purchased from the Store for ready Cash or for Good Bills at one Months Sight.

A credit of six Months allowed upon all ordinary purchases, after which period Interest at the usual rate of ½ per Cent per Mensum becomes chargable excepting to those permanent Customers of the House who arrange for clearing off their Bills annually on or about the 31st of December and to whom no Interest whatever is charged.

Bombay, 12th May 1819.

FOR SALE,

AT THE OFFICE OF
CATCHATOOR JOHANNES, Esq.
A QUANTITY OF

Real Utter,

OR PERFUME OF ROSES,
LATELY RECEIVED
FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bombay, 12th May 1819.

TO BE DISPOSED OF
BY

Public Lottery,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS
To be divided into 40 Tickets
at
TWO GOLD MOHURS EACH,
6 PRIZES AND 34 BLANKS,

THE 1st Prize is a very large Superb Picture in Oil Painting in a rich Burnished Frame, of the memorable Battle of WATERLOO Measuring 4 feet 5, by 3 feet, representing in the centre of the Picture the Scots Greys charging the Imperial guards, where they took a Standard. On the left Lord Wellington & Staff, and part of the British Army. And on the Right the French.—The House La Belle Alliance, is also seen.—The whole completed in a most masterly stile.

5 Prizes of 6 Prints, each representing the opening of the WATERLOO Bridge on the 18th June 1817.

Enquire of JUMMOOJEE NASSERVANJEE at Mr. ANDERSON'S office.

Bombay 12th May 1819.

BOOKS

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

Ephemerises, for 1819, 20 21	Rs.	5
1 Vol. Quarto, Narative of a Residence in Algiers,	Rs.	20
1 British Review No. 19.	"	2
1 Prospectus of a National Poem,	"	1
1 Quarto, Essay on Consciousness.	"	12

Bombay, 31st March, 1819

A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Kalendar and Directory is ready for delivery, and the Army List is in a course of preparation.

Bombay, 7th April, 1819.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 12th May 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D APRIL 1819.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract of the Honorable Court's letter dated the 14th October last.

Extract of the letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 14th of October 1818.

PARAS. 48 and 9 and 82 to 91 of letter dated 9th August 1817.

Memorial from Lieutenant J. Nutt, of the Engineers complaining of slowness of promotion and soliciting the same allowances as the Engineer Officer attached to the Hyderabad subsidiary Force while in charge of the Engineer Department with the Poonah subsidiary Force. The adoption of the Madras scale of remuneration to Engineer Officers employed on public works suspended till Court's reply to a reference from Madras on the subject shall have been received. Memorial from Lieutenant Col. Atkins, acting Chief Engineer praying that a second Lt. Colonel may be allowed to his corps, that the allowance thereto may be equalized with those of the Madras Engineers, and that the privileges of the corps may be protected from the intrusion of Officers of the line subsequently forwarded, with a recommendation of the Commander in Chief that the application for an additional Lieutenant Col. may be complied with and that the rank of Captain Lieut, in the corps may be abolished. Remarks of the Commander in Chief on the grievances complained of by the Engineers and on the proposition of attaching the Pioneers to the corps as sappers and miners detailed.

PARA. 6th For the reasons adduced by the Commander in Chief in his Minute of the 3d July 1817, we authorise you to appoint one additional Lieut. Colonel to the Engineer corps of your establishment and to discontinue the rank of Captain Lieutenant in that corps according to his recommendation and to our orders to the Bengal Government of the 8 November 1814.

104 to 6 The Officers of

89th We are of opinion

His M's. 56th Regiment granted a gratuity of three months full batta on the occasion of their departure for Europe and a G. O. issued expressive of the high sense entertained of their services in India.

32d We have always understood that a General Regulation existed at all the Presidencies requiring Officers before obtaining furlough to Europe to produce a certificate from the Paymaster General that no demands existed against them in the pay department.

33d On referring to the Code of Bombay Regulations published by Captain Moore we find such Regulations distinctly specified under the head of furlough.

35 We also direct that this Regulation be extended to His Majesty's Officers as well as the Company's according to the practice long established in Bengal.

111 The widow of the late Major Leighton, of the Artillery recommended to be admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

41st We have admitted Mrs Leighton to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund.

116 Reporting the appointment of a personal Staff Officer to the Commandant of the Poonah Subsidiary Force and that the allowances of Major of Brigade have been assigned him by the Supreme Government.

43d As this appointment was deemed necessarily by the Commandant of the Subsidiary Force at Poonah and by the Supreme Government we shall not subject to it

124 Daniel Fallon of the Artillery and D. Inglis of the European Regiment appointed on the recommendation of the Medical Board Sub-Assist. Surgeons on board the Cruizers Psyche and Ariel employed in the Persian Gulph and allowed 3 Rupees per diem each.

We have no objection to the measure reported in this PARA. of appointing D. Fallon and D. Inglis to act as Sub-Assist. Surgeons on board the Cruizers Psyche and Ariel, but it is our positive direction that they be not promoted to the Regular Branch of the service.

94 to 6 The Officers of Adjut. and Quarter Master of Artillery united In pursuance of Court's orders of the 15th May 1815. Minute of the Commander in Chief of the ill effects which will result from the measure if a Brigade Major be not appointed to the corps submitted to Court's consideration.

60th We are of opinion that the reasons given by the Commander in Chief for appointing a Brigade Major to the corps of Artillery at your Presidency are deserving of attention; and we accordingly authorize you to appoint a Brigade Major to the corps of Artillery with the allowances fixed for Brigade Majors by our Military letter of the 5th May 1815, namely.

Staff Pay per Month - - - - - -	Rupees 124
Allowance for a Writer - - - - - -	40
Ditto for Stationary - - - - - -	20
Ditto for a horse - - - - - -	30
Total per Month Rupees - -	214

100 to 2 Ensign N. Forster, the Senior Ensign of Infantry, transferred at his own request, to one of the vacant Lieutenancies in the European Regiment, there being no Ensigns on the strength of that corps; and a G. O. published, extending the principle of such transfers to all corps of Infantry. The only vacant Lieutenancies in the European Regiment to be filled up on the 1st October next.

63d We consider the principle of this arrangement to be judicious and consequently approve it.

116 and 17. Officers in Command of Flank Battalions consisting of not less than six companies each to be allowed the batta of the superior rank, in conformity to the system adopted in Bengal.

119 to 23 Tobacco sold in the Military Bazars exempted from taxes at Madras, in consequence of representations that the Coast Troops serving with the Poonah Subsidiary Force sustained inconvenience and loss from the price of that article; and it not being thought advisable to make any exception in their favor; the pecuniary loss it is stated cannot be great, while the concession will be highly gratifying to the Troops.

69th For the reasons given we approve your proceedings on the several subjects noticed in these PARAS.

76th Captain Lechmere C. Russell belonging to your Establishment has our permission to remain in England until the departure for Bombay of the last Company's ship of the present season 1818-19.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st MAY 1819.

The furlough to Malwan granted on the 15th ultimo to Capt. Morison Commanding at Bancoote is cancelled at that officer's request

The following native officers are appointed to the situation of Syrang and Subadar Majors conformably to the General Orders of the 27th November last.

Rank	Names	Corps	Date of Appt
Syrang	Sumsee Sutar	Artillery	27th Nov. 1818.
Subadar	Sheik Ahmed	2d Bat. 2d Regt.	Ditto.
Do.	Dewjee Gogg	1st do. 5th	do. do.
Do.	Rama Lalla	2d do. 5th	do. do.
Do.	A jeen Canderker	2d. 7th	do. do.
Do.	Noor Mahomed	2d. do. 8th	do. do.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3d MAY 1819.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having been pleased to authorise an additional Lieutenant Colonel to the Corps of Engineers by their Commands of the 14th October last, the following promotions are ordered to take place in that Corps from the date of the receipt of the above-mentioned despatch at this Presidency.

Engineer Corps.

Senior Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. Brooks to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. Cowper to be Major, Lieut. and Brevet Captain J. Nutt to be Captain, Ensign J. Jopp to be Lieutenant and acting Ensign Samuel Heming to be Ensign on the augmentation,—Date of Rank 1st April 1819.

In pursuance of the Honorable Court's Commands conveyed in their letter of the 14th October last allowing a Brigade Major to the Battalion of Artillery, the following appointment is ordered to take place.

Battalion of Artillery, Captain Edmund Hardy to be Brigade Major—Date of appointment 28th April 1819,

Messrs George Yeadell, cadet for Artillery, and J. W. Robertson, cadet for Infantry, who arrived on the 30th ultimo in the Licenced ship Lady Boringdon, having produced Certificates from the Secretary at the East India House of their respective appointments for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment and appointed, the former acting Lieutenant Fire-worker and the latter an Ensign, from the date of their arrival,

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Frederick Lester, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Battalion of Artillery, agreeably to the orders of the Hon'ble Court published in General Order of the 8th November 1815, date of appointment 1st of March last.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Coates Bell, nominated to succeed Mr. Hyne as Surgeon at Bagdad, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hall, appointed to the Medical duties at Bussorah, in General Orders of the 1st and 19th December last, are directed to join their respective stations without delay.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Roy is appointed to succeed Mr Hall to the charge of the Medical duties in Kattywar.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sct. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 5th, Lieut. J. Wilson, 2d Bat. 11th Regt. Bengal N. I.

Ditto, 6th, Captain J. Hallifax, D. A. Gen. P. D. A from Deckan.

Ditto, Major W. Hull, Deputy Commissary General from ditto.

Ditto, Captain Pierce, Horse Artillery, from ditto.

Ditto, do. Stokoe, Invalid Company from Tannah.

Ditto, 7th, ditto, Morin, from Poonah.

Ditto, 8th, Lieut.-Colonel G. M. Cox, 1st Bat. 2d Regt. from Poonah.

Ditto, Captain I. Innerarity, 1st Bat. 7th Regt. from ditto.

Ditto, Surgeon George Anderson, Madras Establishment, from Poonah.

Ditto, Lieut, I. Sandwith, 1st Bat. or Grenadier Regt. from ditto.

Ditto, do. C. Mathison, 1st Bat. 3d Regt. from ditto,

Ditto, do. Alexander Rind, P. Aux. Horse.

Ditto, Captain McNeale, 17th Lt. Dragoons from Khandeish.

Ditto, 11th, do. J. G. Stewart, 1st Bat. 7th Regt. from Mandavee.

Ditto, Lieut.-Colonel Kemp, 1st Bat. 9th Regt. from ditto.

DEPARTURES.—April 7th, Lieut. J. W. Murray. 22d Dragoons.

Ditto, do. George Gill, 22d ditto.

Ditto, 10th, do. Dowdall, 89th Regt. from Broach.

Ditto, 11th, Captain Strover, Artillery from Baroda.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In your paper of the 28th April I observe a letter signed *Vindex*, written in consequence of my letter to you of the 7th April. The Gentleman who uses that signature has answered my challenge by sending to the Literary Society of Bombay a copy of the Desatir, which I have had an opportunity of inspecting through the favor of a member of that learned body; I return Vindex my most sincere thanks for this manly and candid conduct. It proves that mine is not the only copy of the work and makes it probable that others may yet be found in other parts of India.

That no other copy existed, I never pretended to affirm, I only affirmed that I was not aware of the existence of any other copy. When it is considered with what illiberal jealousy manuscripts are concealed in this country and how rarely a copy of one supposed to be curious is allowed to be taken, I think I may venture to say that had not the Desatir been printed the copy now sent by Vindex would not at this day have been accessible.

Whether the copy now in the Library of the Literary Society of Bombay, be the one which in my letter above referred to mentions to have been made in my Fathers life time for the use of Framjee Manackjee Wadia, I have not the means of ascertaining, nor do I think it of much consequence to discover. That copy remained in Framjee's house till the time of his death, when it was sought for but could not be found. I see no good reason for concealing the name of the person out of whose hands Vindex's copy came, and as it is well known that I am totally ignorant of the English language and it is plain that I must consequently labor under peculiar disadvantages in a literary contest with men of learning, quite out of my own element; I would be very thankful to be addressed in future in the Persian language, accompanied if thought proper by an English translation.

I remain Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant
MULLA FIRUZ.

Statement of the Thermometer in a House at Poonah, for April, No TATTAS.

DATE.	6 A. M.	NOON.	6 P. M.	Remarks.
1	80	90	85	
2	78	91	84	
3	78	96	90	
4	80	95	89	
5	80	90	89	
6	74	90	89	
7	72	88	89	
8	74	89	88	
2	73	88	90	
10	74	89	86	
11	74	89	86	
12	89	92	85	Cloudy.
13	79	92	84	Ditto Thunder and Lightening.
14	80	91	86	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
15	76	90	85	Ditto Ditto Ditto.
16	78	93	90	Ditto.
17	80	90	90	Ditto Rain.
18	80	92	87	Cloudy.
19	80	96	89	
20	80	98	86	Fair.
21	80	94	92	Fair.
22	80	93	88	
23	78	90	84	Hazy.
24	76	90	84	Hazy.
25	76	88	83	
26	75	90	82	Clear.
27	76	92	82	Clear.
28	78	90	82	
29	79	90	86	Hazy.
30	80	90	87	Hazy.

In noticing the Letter of Theophilus in the Courier of last Saturday, we have only to say, that we are always open to reproof, and had Theophilus expressed himself in becoming terms, we should have been more obliged; as it is, we have the satisfaction of knowing, that no person but himself entertains any doubt of our Orthodoxy.

The paragraph alluded to, and which has been so perverted from its original meaning and obvious tendency by Theophilus, was written by the pale glimmering of a midnight lamp, when all terrestial thoughts were hushed, and the soul turned to that Being, who can, and who we trust will command the destroying Angel to cease.

And does this reliance in God proscribe the adminstering of remedies? Are we supposed to be so weak, so wicked, as to mislead the public, or so ignorant, as not to know all the facts about which Theophilus has made such a parade.

In truth the phantoms which he has conjured up, as to the tendency of this paragraph on the public mind, exist only in his own morbid vision, and disordered imagination.

Of the uncharitable epithets that he has so plentifully bestowed, we shall say nothing: they do not apply to us, and, like an overthrown shaft, fall harmless to the ground.

And now, O Theophilus! in the true spirit of Christianity, we bid thee adieu.

The Gazette.

Wednesday, 12th May, 1819.

We have been looking out, all day, for a signal, in the hopes of presenting our readers with something new by the arrival of some of our regular ships, and who we know are so anxiously looked for. We attribute this delay to their having touched at the Cape of Good Hope.

The arrivals of these ships up to 1814, are already before the public we now insert these after that period.

1815. . . . . 27th May.
1816. . . . . .
1817. Two first ships 17th May.
1818. Ditto Ditto . . 1st May.

A Survey of the Islands of Hunry and Kunry at the entrance of the harbour, has been lately made, and the independant chieftain, to whom they belonged having made them over to us; it is said that measures will be soon taken for the erection of a Light House, on Hunry.

This will make the entrance of our harbour easy of access in the most boisterous weather or darkest night, and will be an excellent rendevouz for the Pilots, it having a very snug, and well sheltered cove on the land side.

Umrutee, The Armies that have no nobly achieved the capture of Asseerghur, are now dispersing, and returning to their respective cantonments. Appa Suib is no longer talked of, but wherever he is, he must be a complete vagabond.

General Sir J. Malcolm had arrived at Mhow, with his division of the army.

Though a great deal of Cotton has arrived, during the last week, yet there must a great quantity more come before the close of the season, to enable the whole of our ships, to load.

A French author in announcing the publication of a new periodical Journal, compares it to a store ship, that will only sail when her cargo is complete, thereby indicating that the Journal will not issue at regular periods but only as matter is collected.

In the 60th number of the Edinburgh Review is a comparative statement of the conduct, of the two shipwrecked crews of the English Frigate Alceste, and the French Frigate the Medusa; we purpose giving a few extracts from it in a future number, though we trust the French will on some future occasion redeem their good name; for we can easily observe that all their misfortunes must be attributed to the misconduct of their Captain.

The Regents Dock at Liverpool will be finished in about twelve months; it is supposed that it will cost considerably more than a million sterling.

We observe that the Crew and passenger of the Iris have arrived in Calcutta, a letter from that place mentions some reports of a number of French, having settled on these Islands, were the ship was lost, and that the chief mate and the men left behind, were for the purpose of protecting the property from them.

The Ship it appears was lost in attempting to enter the harbour in search of water and other provisions of which they were much in want.

In our next we hope to be enabled to give, a more detailed accoont of this unfortunate accident.

An Elephant has been embarked on board the Horatio, for America.

In our supplement of to-day will be found, a letter to the Editor of the Asiatic Journal, which has given a new colouring to the discusion between Col. Wilks and Mr. Huddlestone.

From our Brother Editor of the Courier.

A correspondent at Poona, has favored us with the following extract of a letter received from Major Pitman's camp.

"During the siege of Nerone (or Nowra) "(which lasted three weaks) a partisan cal- "led Nowsajee, with 600 horses attacked the "rear of the camp, and Captain Hollis of your "establishment with 300 of the Nizam's re- "formed horse was detached against them. Af- "ter a close fight with the *tulwar*, Nowsajee's "horse was broken and chaced, with considera- "b e slaughter, to a place where they had 1,200 "foot posted, whose guns only saved the "fugitives from entire destruction; and the "whole evacuated the place during that night."

"Captain Hollis had in this cashing little "affair, 4 men killed, 1 Jamidar and 24 wound- "ed—8 Horses killed, and 25 wounded."

We have only within the last few days been favored with the following extract from the field orders published by Sir W. G. Kier on the capture of Bhooja, or we should sooner have laid it before our readers.

"Camp before Bhooj . . . 819.

The Major General offers his congratulations to the force on the brilliant issue of the attack on the strong hill fort of Bhoojea, an enterprize conducted with the greatest skill and gallantry, of which the trifling loss we have sustained forms at once the most decisive and gratifying proof,

The Major General is fully sensible of the spirit which actuated the whole of the troops, and is sorry that those who from circumstances were only permitted to witness the exploit, had not an opportunity of emulating the gallantry of their brother soldiers.

The Major General hastens to perform a most pleasing duty in recording his sentiments on the conduct of those who have distinguished themselves on this occasion.

Lieutenant Remon of the Engineers is entitled to the entire credit of the plan which has produced such happy results, and to the merit of having gallantly carried into execution what he suggested with such judgment and ability. Captain Digby is deserving of the highest praise for the prompt and spirited manner in which the attack was conducted, and the Major General is happy to publish the names of Lieutenant Collis, Hunt, and Booth, and Ensigns Newhouse and Mathison, who, together

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Poetry.

THE OUT-POST.

For at an Out-Post hid from Public view,
The lonely Bachelor is seen by few;
His rugged walls and roof of rotten grass,
Denote his poverty to all that pass;
No wedded mate to cheer his pensive mind,
And break his solitude with love refined;
No tender friend to hear his lonely tale,
Or sympathize with over a cup of ale;
Day after day he looks for some relief,
Consults his book and doubles down the leaf;
His lonely nights are passed in silent sorrow,
And finds his pay will all be out to-morrow;
He dreams of Jails and Merchant's bills at night,
Untill the morning puts his debts to flight;
His scanty pay by twelve he multiplies,
But vainly profit all his skill defies;
Twenty hot summers in an Indian sun,
Has tinged his countenance a dusky dun;
He sighs and longs for England's happy shore,
And hopes to see his dearest friends once more;
At last some weary traveller comes his way,
And brings him news of an increase of pay;
With eager eyes the welcome guest he views,
Cracks his last bottle over the joyful news.

M.

(Continued from the third page.)

war. The Guerillas continued in pretty numerous parties in the interior, who, on being paid a certain sum, frequently allowed convoys to pass without molestation. Although the Viceroy, Apodaca, had a force exceeding 10,000 men, yet he was unable to suppress the insurgents entirely, in his kingdom.

The erection of the Breakwater at Plymouth has proceeded rapidly during the late summer; and the western end is frequently seen peering above the tide. This national undertaking has, from the commencement, proceeded nearly to completion, with a skill and perseverance which reflects no small degree of credit on all concerned in the stupendous undertaking. The most terrific storms of the Atlantic now make not the slightest impression: and admitting the possibility of a few stones being displaced by any future tremendous operation of the sea, there is but one opinion as to the decisive durability of the structure. The work proceeds, even at this season, with as much steadiness as in the summer; nothing but the most severe weather obstructing the customary supplies of stone from quarries of Oreston.—*West Briton.*

The *Impregnable*, of 80 guns (flag-ship of Lord Exmouth), has struck her topmasts and yards, there not being men sufficient, from the late reduction, to man them in the event of bad weather. The flag of Lord Exmouth is now flying in the *Revolutionnaire* frigate, Captain Bellew, in consequence of the Royal standard being hoisted half-mast high, on the mast formerly appropriated to the flag. The Royal standard, hoisted half-mast high is now flying on the signal stations, &c., and has a striking though melancholy effect.—*West Briton.*

Herrings have already made their appearance in large shoals on the northern coast of this county, and hopes are entertained of a favourable season.

The penalties imposed under the recent prosecutions in Ireland, for selling adulterated tea, exceed the enormous sum of *fifteen thousand pounds!*—

The Dublin papers to the 27th ult. arrived yesterday morning. At Belfast a requisition has been presented to the Sheriff, calling upon him to convene "a meeting of ALL religious denominations in the town of Belfast, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting a petition to the Imperial Parliament, for the total repeal of that penal code which has so long disqualified their Catholic fellow-subjects from participating in all the advantages of the British Constitution." The requisition is said to be signed by above one hundred most respectable gentlemen and merchants; and Wednesday next, the 2d of December, is appointed for the meeting, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting a petition to the Imperial Parliament for the total repeal of that penal code which has so long disqualified their Catholic fellow-subjects from participating in all the advantages of the British Constitution. The Gentlemen of the county of Sligo have agreed to address Government, on its present tranquil state, which they represent to be such as not to require the interference of any extraordinary establishment of police. Mr. Hay, well known to the people of Ireland by his services as Secretary to the Catholics, has found it necessary, to complain of pecuniary embarrassments, incurred in the gratuitous discharge of his public duty. In a letter dated Dublin, 20th November, published in *The Freeman's Journal*, Mr. Hay states, that an execution issued against him so far back as the 1st of July, 1816, for a public debt of 256*l.*, independent of other just and honourable claims. It will be a disgrace to the Catholic body should Mr. Hay, who has so strongly entitled himself to their gratitude, by his indefatigable zeal, energy, and fidelity in their cause, be refused in this appeal to their justice.

[*The Times,—December* 1.

Account from Quebec state that the Astronomers who are employed under the authority of the British and American Governments to ascertain and run the line of Latitude 45, having commanced at St. Regis, have proceeded as far as Lake Champlain, and that the line they have drawn is only a few rods north of the old Line.

DECEMRER 2.

Some days since we apprised our readers that the pregnancy of her Royal Highness the Duchess of CLARENCE had been officially announced to the PRINCE REGENT. Considerihg the peculiar relation the Duke of CLARENCE bears to the Throne, and that as his elder brothers have no legitimate offspring, his children will most probably, in the order of succession, become the future Sovereigns of these realms, we might naturally expect that this intimation would have been followed by the immediate return of his Royal Highness and his illustrious Consort to this country, preparatory to her approaching *accouchement*. This expectation, however, we fear is not likely to be realised; for we perceive, from paragraphs in German and other continental papers, that the Duke, though leaving Hanover, intends to remain in Germany for a considerable time, probably for some years. We fear that this resolution of his Royal Highness will not be found very pleasing to the great majority of the people of Great Britain; for, independent of the satisfaction they most ever experience at the presence of the Royal Duke, there are some considerations of delicacy connected with the succession to the Crown which would induce them to desire that the offspring of his marriage were born among themselves. Our venerable Sovereign, in his first public address to his people represented in Parliament, expressed his honest pride at being born a Briton; and who can doubt that this circumstance, trifling as it may seem in the eye of scrupulous wisdom, had a considerable influence in removing much of the prejudices which were long fostered in Great Britain against the foreign House of Hanover? The Illustrious Prince now at the head of the Government, and most, if not all of his Royal Brothers, suffered no oportunity to escape of uttering similar sentiments, and they have experienced the good effects occasionally produced by this warm appeal to the honest bluntness of English feelings. Why then should the sons of the Duke of CLARENCE be deprived of this claim of country, where alone such a claim could be of advantage to them? Or why should the people be debarred the satisfaction of being governed by a Prince, who, being born a Briton, would from early habits and associations be most likely to imbibe British feelings?

There are also some considerations of State connected with this circumstance which ought not to be over looked. The extreme jealousy which has ever been observed in authenticating Royal births, by requiring all but the immediate presence of the Great Officers of State, was not a vain and trifling precaution, nor ought it to be neglected in this instance only. Indeed all the newly-married Princes have turned their backs on this country and repaired to Germany as if Germany alone were worthy the honour of giving birth to the future Sovereigns of Great Britain; but though all are equally esteemed in law, yet the offspring of the Duke of CLARENCE are, from circumstances, more the subject of public interest. We hope, therefore, the Illustrious Duke will not fulfil his intentions of establishing his fixed residence in Germany.

The Grand Jury were yesterday discharged at the Old Bailey. The Foreman presented to the Court a written address, in which the Grand Jury regretted the inefficacy of the executions for forgery and suggested that perhaps solitary imprisonment, judiciously applied, would produce a more salutary effect.

We believe we speak the unanimous voice of the army when we say, that they never wish any man to be Commander-in Chief but a Prince of the Blood. High and distinguished as the Duke of WELLINGTON stands in military renown there are many who think he has partialities, which would render him far less popular than the Duke of YORK for that office; and we firmly believe, that he himself would not be ambitious of it.

A curious statement is made in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, as coming from well-informed persons in the Lower Rhine, of some conversations which are said to have taken place at Congress, relative to a more severe restriction of the press throughout the continent. Lord CASTLEREAGH (but we can scarcely credit such a tale) is there described as being foremost among the friends of that measure. The Duc de RICHELIEU, they say, discountenanced the notion of a *general* law or regulation on the subject, from the practical obstacles which diversity of scene and circumstance might interpose in the way of its execution; but it is nevertheless alleged, that certain verbal resolutions were propounded, for imposing new restraints upon the periodical and political press, and for "rigorously punishing" its offences. When we here declare our strong belief, that a British Minister, if he took any part in such discussions, would be the most zealous advocate and protector of that great engine, on which turns the whole system of right and power, as enjoyed or exercised by those who live under the British constitution, we argue on the certainty that an English Minister must know, what is felt by every well-informed individual of his fellow-subjects, that liberty of speech and writing is the best support of all lawful government amongst communities of civilized men, We have no wish to sport needlessly with abstract principles; but if there be one truth more unquestionable than another, it is, that opinion is the best corrector of opinion. If men cannot speak their thoughts with impunity, they will be ready on most occasions to employ actions instead of words; and thus, when they substitute force for reason, the may plead the example of their rulers.

Advices have been received from Lima of the 27th August, which is a remarkable recent date. His Majesty's ship *Andromache* sailed from thence on the 2d of the same month, with 500,000 dollars on board. She reached Valparaiso a few days afterwards, and having put the specie on board the *Active* sloop of war (which proceeded to England), the *Andromache* returned to Lima, to protect our trade in that quarter.

The large sum of *one million five hundred thousand pounds* is invested in debentures by the several Saving Banks throughout the kingdom.

Dr. Halloran was on Saturday removed from Newgate to the hulks at Woolwhich, preparatory to transportation for seven years. He was conveyed in a post chaise, by Mr. Brown, the Governor. On Mr. Brown's leaving him at the hulks, he expressed his gratitude and thanks for the kindness and attention he had experienced during his confinement in Newgate.

We learn from Brussels, that nothing could exceed the magnificence of the Imperial Russian visitors. The EMPRESS-DOWAGER has deposited in the Bank at Brussels 40,000 sterling, to pay for the expenses of her visit, and has declared that she will not take any part of it back with her. Every thing Russian is of course, quite in fashion. The Prince of ORANGE constantly wears the Russian uniform, and acts as Chamberlain to his mother-in-law. Her IMPERIAL MAJESTY arrived in the evening at her daughter's palace, and as it was supposed that she might be fatigued, she was conducted to her apartment; but she left it immediately for the nursery, examined not only the children, but opened all the drawers, looked at the clothes, questioned the nurses, and made the little Prince put on a Russian uniform which she had formerly sent him, and present arms. She afterwards visited the whole house from the cellar to the Garret, and is said to be so active that the Dutch and Belgian courtiers find it difficult to keep up with her. She retires at midnight, writes till two, and is up again before seven. Her dress is covered with diamonds, and she is a handsome-looking woman.

[*Evening Mail,—November* 25.

The *Observer*, of the Lower Rhine, contains a somewhat amusing article, dated Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 14:—"The Princess of Tour and Taxis often gives brilliant circles, which the King of Prussia commonly attends. Lady Castlereagh has her circles twice a week, at which all the diplomatists are received. When the card parties are arranged, the Ministers assemble in an adjoining room. Their discussions are then purely political, and often continue for a long time. The Monarchs live quite in the style of private gentlemen. There is nothing like pomp among them; they drive out with only two horses, at which some wealthy citizens express no little surprise. Wellington walks about every day in a plain blue great coat and round hat, without the least mark of distinction, and the spectators never imagine that it is the man of Belle-Alliance who is walking along with so much simplicity among them. Of all his portraits none resemble him either in figure or features. I may also assert the same of Alexander, whose countenance is altogether different from the representations given of it in prints. The Duke of Richelieu has a very characteristic and marked family countenance. Castlereagh has a good-natured and yet sly exterior, with something more of a courtier-like appearance than one would look for in an Englishmen."

Anecdote of the Emperor of Russia—In the late review on the 23d ult., the grenadier company of the 4th, or King's Own Regiment, was appointed the guard of honour to his Imperial Majesty, who was so well pleased with their appearance and discipline, that after the review the Emperor presented the company with 100 guineas, and taking the feather from his hat, desired it might be divided between the men.

Extraordinary Lethargy.—A Montreal Paper of Sept. 26th has, in its list of deaths:—"On the 22d instant, Charlotte Morrison, wife of Mr. John Hall. Previous to the 9th instant she complained of slight indisposition, and on the morning of that day fell into a state of lethargy, from which every attempt to rouse her proved ineffectual, having slept for the space of 13 days!"

Advices from Pensacola state, that the Governor of that place, who was supposed to have been lost on his voyage to Havannah, has been heard of, having been carried out of his course by adverse currents as far as Campeachy-bay.

Governor Macarthy had taken possession of the Isles Loss, near Sierra Leone, in the name of the King of Great Britain. Private letters inform us, that he has established a settlement at the mouth of the Sherborough river, and taken the Plantain-Isles under the protection of his Government; the Isles de Loss are situated about 20 leagues northwest of Sierra Leone, the Plantains about 20 leagues south-west; so that by this attention in occupying these points, he has secured the trade of Sierra-Leone: whereas if the Americans had possessed them, as it was supposed to have been their intention, the trade of the colony would have been ruined.

Sir Gregor M'Gregor sails in a few days for South America, in the brig Hero.

We learn with great pleasure from Lord Norbury's Address to the Grand Jury of the City of Dublin, assembled at Green-street, on Saturday last, that the general internal state of Ireland was rapidly improving, and that industry and tranquillity prevailed throughout the country. This happy state of affairs he attributed to the increased dissemination of moral information among all classes of the people—to the impartiality, energy, and vigilance of the magistracy—and to the activity of the Police. The Noble Lord alluded in strong terms of reprehension to the absence of the greater part of the Nobility and other great landed proprietors of Ireland, who in other countries dissipated the wealth that is drained from their tenantry, and of which at least some part ought to be expended in Ireland to stimulate and reward industry. Lord Norbury, in his allusion to the absentees now on the Continent, undertakes to prophesy revolutions in the political system, and expresses his belief that those now seeking pleasure among strangers, "will very shortly be in a hurry to get back, if not detained to their mortification!"

Yesterday being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, otherwise called the Gunpowder Treason, the morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and at one o'clock the Park and Tower Guns were fired in commemoration of the day.

GEORGE BIDDER.

On Tuesday, George Bidder, a youth only 12 years of age, a native of Devonshire, had the honour of exhibiting to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General, his powers of calculation. His Royal Highness, as well as all present, expressed their astonishment at the mental faculties of this youth, by his ready reply without the aid of figures, to the numerous questions put to him. He is the son of a poor labouring man, a mason, near Exeter, who has nine children; the boy is of pleasant manners, and remarkably amiable temper; and in the presence of his Royal Highness, it was pleasing to see him preserve the most perfect tranquility and self-possession. The questions put to the youth, and his answers, were preserved by the Quarter Master General.

A Morning Paper says—"We are authorised by Sir Stewart Bruce, Bart., to state, that the person who presumed to call herself Lady Bruce, before the Magistrates at Bow-street, has no right whatever to assume that name."

St. James's Chronicle, Nov. 27.

UNION-HALL—INFAMOUS TRANSACTION.—Ann Sarah Webbe a young woman of extremely respectable appearance, yesterday preferred the following charge against *Wm. Beale* alias *Briant*, a man between 30 and 40 years of age, and of genteel address. About three weeks ago the prisoner commenced an acquaintance with the complainant, by accosting her during an evening's walk at Walworth, near the Elephant and Castle; a few days subsequent to the first meeting she again saw him at Kennington; he then made a declaration of attachment to her person, professed to entertain intentions the most honourable nature towards her, expressed a wish for an immediate introduction to her family, and represented himself as the nephew of Mr. Beale, of Kennington; and entitled, upon the death of that gentleman, to the sum of 8,000. He also stated that he then acted as clerk to Mr. Beale, and reside at his country-house at Clapham. The complainant felt highly gratified with the attentions of a person of so much apparent respectability, introduced him to her father and mother, at their residence Golding's-place, Vauxhall, by whom he was received and considered as a man of honour, and the future husband of their daughter; his addresses were sanctioned and encouraged, his frequent visits received with pleasure, and an unrestrained intercourse allowed with the object of his choice. On Saturdsy evening he prevailed upon her to accompany him in a walk towards Kennington; he there took a coach, and ordered the driver to proceed to the Elephant and Castle at Newington. He had not been seated in the coach more than a few minutes, before he treated her in a most indecent manner, and forcibly attempted to violate her person. She screamed as loud as she was able, when he threatened to murder her if she did not discontinue her vociferations, and struck her several severe blows on the head, endeavoured, by placing his hand upon her mouth, to prevent her spreading an alarm. The coachman heard her screams, stopped the coach and opened the door, when she immediately jumped out, and, without her bonnet, which had been knocked off in the struggle, ran, in a state of distraction, to the house of her parents, about a mile from the spot where the transaction happened. She fell upon the floor breathless and exhausted, and for a considerable time remined insensible. Upon her recovery she acquainted her father with the particulars of the circumstances, and he adopted measures which led to the prisoner's apprehension and his being taken into costody Mr. Webb[illegible] Magistrate, Sir JOHN [illegible]INHORNE, that since the confinement of the prisoner, he had been induced to make inquiry respecting his family and connexions and he had discovered that his daughter had been deceived by a series of infamous misrepresentation. The prisoner's real name was Briant; he was a married man, and resided at Wilson's-building's, Kennington; his circumstances were indigent, although his appearance was genteel: and his statement, as to the expectancy of 8,000*l.* upon the death of Mr. Beale, was as destitute of truth as the other parts of his tale, which had been framed to effect the ruin of his daughter.

The prisoner denied at first that any

(*To be continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

with Lieutenant Remon, are particularly reported by Captain Digby, as having merited his approbation. The behaviour of Ensign Mathison appears to have been eminently conspicuous, and great credit is due to that officer for the zeal and gallantry which induced him to volunteer his services for the assault. Captain Wilson of the 65th and the detachment of that regiment which escaladed the wall in a quarter remote from the main attack, is also mentioned with distinction by Captain Digby who speaks in the highest terms of the whole detachment which achieved this gallant enterprize, and which the Major General requests both collectively and individually to accept his applause and thanks.

It is much to be regretted that the badness of the ground prevented the cavalry from acting with effect this morning, but the order with which they advanced affords the best criterion of judging of what they would have performed had an opportunity offered of charging the enemy.

The Major General requests Lieutenant Colonel Barclay will accept his thanks for the arrangements made by him yesterday for repulsing the enemy, and particularly for the spirited manner in which he drove the Arab infantry off the hill in front of the line.

The Major General feels himself very much indebted to Major Bond for his exertions, and begs he will accept of his sincere thanks.

Sir William Keir[illegible] to return his best thanks to Captain [illegible]ds, Assistant adjutant general, and Captain Stewart, Assistant quarter master general, for their able cooperation in this short campaign.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

"*Calais Light House.*—Navigators are informed that a new lighthose, erected on the Tower of the city of Calais, will be illuminated on the evening of Tuesday, the 1st December 1818, and will continue from that time to be kept lighted from sun set to sun rise. The flame of the light house will be white, revolving, and, in consequence, subject to eclipses. It will produce, during one revolution of the system, of which the duration will be about three minutes, two returns of light increasing and decreasing, whose greatest intensity will be after about a space of 30 seconds: these times of light will be separated by an eclipse of about a minute."

The (Free Trader) Blender Hall Captain Martin, will sail for London on the 20th of the present month.

The Partridge will also sail about the same time, as will also the Asia who stops at Cork, for orders.

The Malabar for the Persian Gulph, sailed in prosecution of her voyage on the 9th after having effectually stopped the Leak that forced her to put back.

The Horatio American Ship for New Yorke will sail on Sunday next.

The Ships in Colombo roads experienced a hard Gale of wind in the end of April, but we believe sustained but little damage.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 7th, Ship Malabar, Capt. J. F. Longlands, from Sea to stop a Leak.

8th, Ship Margaret Ann, Free Trader Captain [illegible] Philipps Philipps, from Liverpool [illegible] and the Isle of France.

[illegible] *Margaret Ann.*

DEPARTURES.—May 6th, Ship Malabar, Captain J. F. Longlands, to the Persian Gulph.

Ditto. American Ship Java, Captain Elias Davis, to Boston.

9th, Grab Ship Larkasor, Nacquda Sulaman Dawood, to Pulo Penang.

Ditto Ship Malabar, Capt. J. F. Longlands, to Muscat, Bushire and Bussorah.

Passengers by Malabar.

Mrs. Conyers and Child, Mrs. Longlands.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Asia, Captain Lindsay, for England

Ship John Taylor, Captain Atkinson, for ditto.

Ship Blenden Hall, Captain Martin, for London.

Ship Partridge, Captain Kellie, for ditto.

Ship Barkworth Capt. Brooks. for Do.

Ship Lowjee Family, Capt. Seaton, for China.

Ship Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, for ditto.

Ship Sullimany, Captain Suxpitch, for ditto.

Ship Asia, Captain Fulcher, for ditto.

Ship Oracabessa, Capt. Thomson, for Mauritius.

Ship Milford, Captain Horwood, for Malay Coast.

American.—Ship Horatio, Captain Bunker, for New York.

Portuguese.—Ship Carmo, Captain Ludivico, for Macoa.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIPS.

Minden.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Psyche.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ann, Asia Felix, Bannerman, Castlereagh, Helen, Cornwallis, Ketch Biramgore, Lowjee, Sullimany, Milford, Glenelg, Fatteh Alvadood, Asia,

BENGAL.

Friendship, Hibernia, brig.

ARABS.

Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Salamutty Savoy Grab, Cadery.

AMERICANS.

Beverly, Horatio, Portland.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.

Asia, Jemima, Blenden Hall, Barkworth, Oracabessa, Lady Borringdon, Partridge, John Taylor, Cerberus, Hyperion, Waterloo, Orpheus, Elizabeth, Margaret Ann.

PORTUGUESE.

Carmo,

FRENCH.

L'aimable Peggy.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

12th ship Acteon, J. Mackay, from Isle of France 19th February.

14 ship Prince Blucher, J. H. Johnstone, from Liverpool 1st. November, and Padang 14th ultimo.

—ship Hashmy, C. E. Smith, from Bussorah 28th January, Bombay 19th ultimo, and Madras 7th instant.

—ship Hadlow, J. Craigie, from Port Jackson 10th February.

—ship Three Brothers, L. Denecker, from Antwerp 6th November,

—ship Lord Collingwood, R. Parkins, from Buenos Ayres.

—ship Theodosia, J. Flinn, from Port Louis 20th February.

—ship Portsea, J. Nicholls, from ditto 18th February.

—ship Courier, J. Lautier, from Sumatra.

15 ship Frederick, A. Amonsen, from Copenhagen 25th August, Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro, and Isle of France 28th February.

The Acteon, Lady Castlereagh, Naiad, and Tartar, off Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April 8th—Ship Forbes, J. Ford for the Cape of Good Hope.

Ditto, do. ship Dolphin, C. Crowcher, for the Mauritius.

Ditto, do. ship Barretto, Junior, L. A. De Silva Beltrao, for Macao.

Ditto, do. ship Conde de Rio Pardo, B. J. Bothelho, for ditto,

Ditt 12th, ship Po, T. H. Higgins, for Rangoon,

Ditto 13th, ship Mentor, G. Parkyns, for China.

Ditto 14th ship Dudaloy, J. Orton, for Bombay,

Ditto 15th, ship Georgiana, W. Rogers, for Ceylon.

DIAMOND HARBOUR,

Remains the Cambridge, Currimbux, Barretto Junior, and Forbes.

KEDGEREE.

Brothers remains.

Dolphin gone down.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remains His Majesty's ship Carron.

Passengers per Acteon.

Mrs. Mackay and three Children.

Mr. R. Berry, Merchant.

Lieut. Ball, 22d Regiment.

Passengers per Hashmy.

FROM BOMBAY.

Mrs. Webb and two Children.

Lieut. Webb, H. M. 60th Regiment.

FROM MADRAS.

Major Macdonald, Town Major of Fort St. George.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Beattie.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 22, Ship Elizabeth, R. H. Gibson, from Colombo and Trincomalie 1st April; 23, Schooner Admiral Drury, B. Passe, from Sea; 24, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, from Sea; do. H. C. S. Eruaad, D. Jones, from Bombay 6th April do. Brig Lucy, J. Monat, from Vizagapatam 30th March; 26, Ship Ganges, P. Falconer, from Bombay 9 h March and Colombo 3d April; do. Ship Four Sisters, J. Daniels, from Rangoon 5th April; do. Ship Lady Nugent, R. S anson from Seat 27, Brig Helen, G. Mackintosh, from Cuddalore 26th April; do. Ship Alfred, E. Wilkinson, from Sea; 28, Brig Cleley, Proris, from Bourbon 7th March.

DEPARTURES.—April 21, Brig Parbetty, H. Brother, for Chittagong; 22, Cutter Eliza, J. Barber, for Ennore; 25, Ship Elizabeth, R. H. Gibson, for Penang; 26, Ship Ganges, P. Falconer, for Calcutta.

Passengers per Elizabeth.—Mrs. Shuldham, Colonel Shuldham, Major Humphrey, 73d Regt. Captain J. Seppings, Lieutenant Davis, Doctor Ramsay, and a Detachment of 45 Men of the 20th Regt. Bengal N. I.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On Monday the 10th instant, the Lady of William Ashburner Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.]—In General Pritzler's Camp near Gudduck on the 21st April, of the Cholera Morbus, Major Richard Trench of H. M. 89th Regiment and Muster Master to that Division of the Army.

An Officer whose professional talents were not less conspicuous then the social virtues & accomplishments which endeared him to a very extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. This loss indeed will be felt as an irreparable blank in Indian society where his memory will long be cherished with respect, and with heartfelt regret at the untimely fate which has deprived it of one of its brightest ornaments at a comparatively early period.

At Sattarah on the 2d instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Alexander Gordon, Esquire, Surgeon on this Establishment, sincerely and most deservedly regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

This excellent young man was attacked with that fatal disease about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, while administering to a patient under the same complaint, but considering the symptoms mild, he allowed nearly two hours to elapse before he would suffer any one to be informed of it, and he expired at half past six after an illness of only seven hours and a half.

At Seroor on the 6th Instant, Isabel Catherine youngest Daughter of Major Mayne, aged 14 Months.

On the 11th May, Mary Ann, Infant Daughter of John Hemson, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 18 months.

Ditto Captain Johnson St. Leger, His Majesty's 89th Regiment, Aged 50 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—At Pakidanga Indigo Plantation, on the 5th instant, Mrs. A. Carlow, of a daugter.

At Futtyghur, on the 31st ultimo, the lady of Henry, Swetenham, Esq. of the civil service, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on the 11th instant, Lieutenant James Barnett, of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, an officer of great promise, aged 26 years.

On the 8th instant, Mrs. Johanna Drieberg, widow, aged 27 years.

On the 12th instant, Miss Eliza Deverell, aged 7 years.

On Tuesday, the 13th instant, at the house of Mr. John Mills, Mangoe Lane, Mrs. Caroline Damoy, aged 22 years and 8 months.

At Midnapore, on the 6th instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Lieutenant John Fraser, of the 2d Bengal 18th Native Infantry and acting adjutant to a division of that corps: most deservedly regretted by his brother officers.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Trichinopoly, on Thursday the 15th Instant, the Lady of Captain C. A. WALKER, of the 1st Bat. 8th Begt. N. I. Acting Brigade Major Southern Division, of a Daughter.

On Saturday the 24th Instant, ELIZA, the Widow of Mr. EDMUND CARROLL, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On Monday, 26th Instant, CHARLES CECIL, the Infant Son of JOHN GOLDINGHAM, Esq. aged 8 months.

At Sadras, on the evening of the 18th Instant, after a lingering illness of about six months, which he bore with becoming fortitude and resignation to the will of his Divine Maker. ADRIANUS JANSED VAN ODYR, Esq. aged 75 years, 2 months, and 16 days.

On Tuesday the 20th Instant, of the Cholera Morbus, aged 29 years, Mr. EDMUND CARROLL, Master of St. Mary's Charity School, the duties of which station, he discharged with unremitting attention and propriety, his loss will be severely felt by the Friends of that Establishment, and by those, who were under his instruction.

Calcutta.

On the 14th instant arrived the ship *Prince Blucher* Capt. JOHNSTON, from Liverpool the 1st of November, and Padang the 14th of March.

By her, we learn the fate of the Free Trader *Iris*, bound from England to Bombay. She was wrecked on Salomon's Island on the 7th of February. Her crew and passengers left the wreck in a small schooner, and arrived at Padang after suffering great distress, being destitute of water and other necessaries. At Padang they were taken on board the *Blucher*, and brought forward to Calcutta, with the exception of some part of the crew, who were left on Salomon's Island to endeavour to save something from the wreck.

The Portuguese seaman who it may be remembered refused to quit the wreck of the Ship *Paragon*, when the jolly Boat returned to take him off, is understood to have quitted the ship in a few hours after the Boats left her, upon a raft, the sails for which, he made of table cloths. On this precarious float he reached Saugor at the end of three days, where he took a small boat, and proceeded to Calcutta.

On the afternoon of Friday last, a considerable quantity of confiscated Opium was burnt on the Esplanade between the jail and Kidderpoor. A guard of sepoys attended all the while.

English Extracts.

LONDON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1818.

A Rochefort letter, in the *French* papers of Friday last, states the return to port of the expedition which had been destined for China, under the command of Captain Phillippart; but which could no longer keep the sea, in consequence of a leak, being discovered on board the ship *Normande*. The course of the Emperor Alexander's journey to Vienna is detailed in a Frankfort article. Complaints, it appears, were made at Aix-la-Chapelle, of the vexatious conduct observed by certain of the Belgian Custom-house officers, who seized the French wines in transitu rom Bordeaux, for the household of the Emperor Alexander, and ransacked the packages of French goods addressed to the Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh. The fault, if any, seems to have rested with the Government of the Netherlands, for neglecting to issue the proper orders on the occasion; the Prussian Ministry having carefully exempted the official personages assembled at Congress from any visitation of the articles bearing their names. The most active and distinguished characters of the French political world are flocking to Paris from all quarters, previous to the the meeting of the legislative body. A sharp session is generally looked for. In the cause between Madame de Sr. Morys and Barbier Dufay, the Chamber of Appeal of Correctional Police has overturned the sentence passed by the inferior Court on the Countess and her daughter, for an alleged libel—that is to say, the Appeal Court has directed merely, that the work which was the ground of Dufay's prosecution shall be suppressed.

A *Flemish* mail is arrived. For some days the Belgic funds, like those of France before them, had been declining. An Antwerp paper says, that the King, in order to remove the scarcity of money, had sent 3 millions to one of the great commercial houses, to assist their dicounts, or to take bills on foreign countries, which want of cash had hitherto prevented. A Ghent paper contradicts the whole statement, and declares it to be quite destitute of foundation. We should not have considered the step thus ascribed to the Government, whether justly, as either sound in theory, or discreet in practice. In the course of trade, and the wants of foreign countries, were such as to withdraw the precious metals from the Netherlands, whatever sums were issued by the King for the temporary relief of any given market, would inevitably follow the specie which had gone before them, and thus aggravate, in its consequences, the evil which it was intended redress. We some days ago inserted a positive denial of a tale which had been repeated with much stubborn effrontery—that the Emperor of Austria had made any application with a view to the release of Buonaparte. We now find in the Brussels papers, an assurance not less distinct and absolute, that neither had the Emperor Alexander ever interfered upon the subject; and that all the assertions so loudly made of his Imperial Majesty having interested himself for the state criminal in question, were utterly absurd and unfounded. Why should the Emperor Alexander be supposed more desirous than others of giving ear to the complaints of one whose falsehood and treachery he had such fatal reasons to remember? What have been his grounds of esteem for Buonaparté? What the motives of affection which could animate Alexander towards the destroyer of his capital, and the butcher of his subjects? We are glad to see it again pronounced, that "there has been no "question about Buonaparté in the conferences of "Congress; and that his fate is *irrevocably* fixed." Such, or worse, may ever be the of selfish, insatiable, unpitying, remorseless, and heartless tyrants!

We learn with pleasure, that the amount of the Hop duty, on the growth of the present year, is no less a sum than £16,045*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.* The tax being stationary, such an amount of duty can only indicate the abundance of the article, and is therefore most agreeable. Malt and Barley maintain high prices; but if, owing to this circumstance, Porter cannot be reduced, what would it have been, had not the crop of Hops been so plentiful?

NAVY.

Letters from Vera Cruz have arrived to the 26th of September. On the day preceding, his Majesty's ship *Harrier* sailed from thence for the Havannah, with a considerable amount of specie on board. A valuable convoy from Mexico was expected at Vera Cruz, which was also to be put on board a British ship of

(To be continued after the Poetry.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 12th May 1819.

(Continued from the Last Page.)

assault had taken place in the coach, but afterwards admitted that something unpleasant had happened, and imputed it to intoxication. The censures which the Majistrate passed upon his conduct, he appeared to regard with great indifference; and proposed to Mrs. Webb, the mother of the complainant, to compromise the affair for a sum of money. Mrs. Webb rejected the offer with scorn, observing, that the wealth of the world could not wipe away the disgrace of her child, nor restore the happiness of the family which had been destroyed by his infamous machinations. He was committed for want of bail.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Mr. Jones, of the King's-Bench, applied to the LORD MAYOR to assist him with a body of constables to take possession of a house in Cheapside, formerly the property of a worthy Alderman. He stated, that a person, who had been agent in the house upwards of 20 years, had taken possession upon the ground being a patner, as well as on the pretence of having made a purchase of goods in it to be amount of 20,700l. He also said, that two gentlemen, who were the real purchasers of the goods, had been moved out of the house by him who now held it, aided by offiers. It was apprehanded, that in in the hands of a person of capable of such violence, the property in the house, amounting to be ween 60,000l., & 70,000., could not be very secure; espescially as he had, by his own acknowledgment, sent out of the house at night part of that property. Mr. Jones, hinted, that the case was of that class to which his Lordship's attention was most frequently directed, and declared that he should indemnify his Lordship if a legal process [illegible] be instituted in consequence [illegible] directions to the police. He added, [illegible] 2,500l. had been offered to the person complained against, as a compensation for his services in the house &c; and that the offer had been cheerfully complied with at first, but afterwards rejected. The house was now shut up, and the present possessor had no claim either as a partner or purchaser: the most effectual way of doing justice appeared to Mr. Jones to be opposing force to force, if a direct warrant should be objected to.

THE LORD MAYOR agreed that it would be a summary way, he refused to give his sanction to any proceeding of the kind. A sollicitor was the person to whom such a case ought to be referred.

His Lordship sent to the adverse party, who politely answered through a grate that he could not wait upon him.

We understand that persons were set to watch the property, with directions to apprehend any one who should be seen taking it from the premises, upon a charge of felony. This day an injuction is to be moved for, in the Court of Chancery, to prevent him who keeps possession of the house from moving the property.

Science vs. Strength,—At Warwick Races, the *Knights of the Fist* had a booth erected to shew the *art of self-defence*, and they prevailed upon an athletic countryman (the *men of science* being *short handed*) to put on the gloves with Belasco. The *fancy* now enjoyed a high treat from the extravagant attitudes of the novice, who kept grinning and *stopping* the blows with his *head* or some part of his body, while the pugilist jeered and held him up to the ridicule of the company. Belasco at length determined to prove how he could *handle* him and terminate the set-to by a few smart *tops*; the countryman at the same time altered his mode of fighting; and determined not to *stop* any more but, *strike* at the same moment (*orbefore*) with his opponent, and it was soon demonstrated to the *man of war* that his judgement was not to be reduced, for while Belasco was making a heavy blow, he felt the former's immense rawn fist at his mouth, which *removed* two of his *frontrailing*, knocked him head over heels. and *nonsuited* the *plaintiff*.

No less a sum than THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS a year, is paid by the Bank in prosecuting the forgers, and utterers of base notes. Certainly this sum would be better employed, either in paying artists whose superior workmanship could not be imitated, or in the invention and employment of some piece of mechanism which would do away with the facility with which Bank Notes are now counterfeited. This is a subject which has long excited considerable attention at home, and has been brought before the House of Commons, by the benevolent SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH; and it is to be hoped it will meet with the consideration of the new Partliament.

BUONAPARTE.

The attempt to rescue BUONAPARTE, or effect his escape, is made a capital offence by the Act of the 56th of the present reign, chap. 22. from which the following is an extract:—

"And be it further enacted. That if any person or persons, being a subject or subjects or owing allegiance to his Majesty his heirs or successors, shall rescue or attempt to rescue the said Napoleon Buonaparté, or shall knowingly and wilfully aid or assist in the escape of the said Napoleon Bonaparté, or in any attempt to escape from such custody as aforesaid, or from any limits or bounds wherein he now is or at any time hereafter shall or may be detained and kept in custody as aforesaid, or in which he shall or may be suffered to go at large within the limits of any island or country, territory or place, or within the limits of any district or bounds within any island or country, or place, upon parole or without parole, all and every such person and persons so offending, shall upon being convicted thereof be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy."

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

A new tragedy, called *Brutus* or *The Fall of Tarquin*, was produced last night at this theatre. The second title immediately explains to all who are in the least conversant with Roman history, that it is the fortunes of the elder Brutus which form the subject of this drama. The piece is on a very extended scale, including nearly all that is memorable in the life of that illustrious individual; but we are doubtful if the author has not excluded a regular dramatic interest, and converted his scenes into a series of historical paintings, not retaining a sufficient connexion with each other. The play commences with the assumed idiotism of *Junius Brutus*; contains the whole story of *Lucretia*, the indignation of *Brutus* at the conduct of *Sextus Tarquinius*, his rousing the Roman people to revolt, and the consequent expulsion of the family of *Tarquin*; the elevation of *Brutus* to the Consulate, and the whole of the memorable transaction minutely detailed, wherein, the feelings of a citizen overcoming those of a father, he condemns his son *Titus* to death: independently of these events, which every one knows occupy as history a long series of years, an episode is introduced, formed out of an attachment supposed to exist between the son of *Brutus* and *Tarquinia*, a daughter of the reigning tyrant—an episode, by the way, which forms occasionally no slight obstacle to the progress of the story: to this are to be added, the fortunes of *Tullia*, the wife of *Tarquin*, who is left by her husband, Regent of Rome during his absence at the siege of *Ardea*: this flagitious woman, after Rome is fallen under the dominion of *Brutus*, is, in perfect consistency with the superstition of the age, made to terminate her days by being struck with horror at the sight of her murdered father's ghost. These form the materials, and they are evidently ample in quantity, on which the present drama has been constructed. Without agitating the question of dramatic interest, or considering whether the events rise out of each other in a natural series, it is at least evident that each particular incident and circumstance is too long dwelt upon; and that the pruning-knife was never more truly necessary than on the present occasion: and we inculcate this the more earnestly, as the piece certainly is in the main, written with good taste and sound judgment; and cannot, when reduced in its scale, but impress the public with a high sense of the merits of the author. Considered as acting—for the performers must always partake largely in the success of a new piece—the great attraction is the *Brutus* of Mr. Kean, which certainly will not suffer by a comparison with the most perfect histrionic efforts within the recollection of the present generation: we have seldom seen this great actor more happy, or more completely successfull: his peculiar powers seem indeed to have been carefully studied by the writer of this tragedy. The opening scenes, where he dissembles fatuity, while his real character, like a volcano, seems every moment on the point of bursting the shell that covers it, were conceived and executed in the truest and most masterly style: the scene where *Sextus*, by a very fortunate thought, is made to reveal to him the outrage committed on *Lucretia*, was not less happy. while listening to the dreadful tale, his hands moved convulsively, every muscle of his frame and of his countenance was agitated with passion, till at length, unable to resist any longer, he rushes with clinched hands on the monster before him, and seems ready to extinguish him in his wrath. Mr. Kean's silent acting is, perhaps, the finest the world ever saw. We are inclined to censure the manner in which the celebrated judgment scene has been wrought, and think it not only too long, but that the action is embarrassed, and even ruined, by the introduction of *Turquinia*; but it abounds with instances of the power just mentioned. We recollect no instance of an actor who could stand silently on the stage for minutes together. and calling up in succession all the shades and degrees of passion on his countenance, move his audience to silence and to tears of the truest sympathy. Mr. Kean does this in the judgment scene of *Brutus*. The rest of the play suffers, we think, by the style of the performance, with the exception of the *Tullia* of Mrs. Glover, and the *Turquinia* of Mrs. West, both which were excellent. The author of this tragedy is said to be Mr. Howard Payne: it experienced a very favourable reception. The prologue was delivered by Mr. H. Kemble, and the epilogue by Mrs. Glover. We subjoin an extract from the latter, in ridicule of "*The Dandies*," which will perhaps amuse our fair readers:—

But, bless me—what two non descript's together!
The *She*—a pile of riband, straw, and feather,
Her back, a pillion—all above, and on it,
A church bell? cradle? tower?—no,' faith, a bonnet;
Aye, and an actual woman in it—able,
Rouse but her tongue, to make that tower a Babel.
Now for the *He*, the fellow nondescript—
Whence has that mockery of man been shipt?
Have Ross or Buchan brought him to console
The Quidnuncs for the passage to the Pole?
While on her iceberg howls some Greenland squaw,
Robb'd of her pretty monster—till next thaw?
No, Paris has the honour, "*ah que oui.*"
"*Voila,*"—the air, grace, shrug, smell of Paris!
France gave his step trip, its tongue its phrase,
His head his peruke, and his waist its stays!
The thing is contraband—let's crush the trade;
Ladies, insist on't—*all* is best *home-made*!
All British—from your shoe-tie to your fan,
Down to that necessary brute, call'd—*man*!
Now for the compound creature—first the wig,
With every frizzle struggling to look big!
On the roug'd cheek the fresh—dyed whisker spread,
The thousandth way of dressing a calf's head!
The neckcloth neat—where starch and whalebone vie,
To make the slave a walking pillory!
The bolster's bosom—ah, ye envying fair,
How little dream ye of the stuff that's there!
What straps, ropes, steel, the aching ribs compress,
To make the Dandy, beautifully less.
Thus fools, their final stake of folly cast,
By instinct, to straight waistcoats come at last!
Misjudging Shakspeare—this escap'd thine eye,
For though *the brains are out, the thing won't die!*

POLAR REGIONS.

Much interest is attached to the discovery of a nation inhabiting between the latitudes 76. and 78. who are reported to have "thought that the world to the south was all ice, and of whom generation had snceeeded generation without their tasting the fruits of the earth." An Evening Paper, with interesting simplicity, expresses a hope that Captain Ross will let the world know, how such a nation obtained the means of existence without tasting the fruits of earth. Without having the advantage of a peep at the Captain's Journal, we shall venture to inform our admiring contemporary that this nation probably found the means of existence in killing bears and seals, and catching fish, in a manner very like that pursued by the inhabitants of Lapland and Greenland. It is not surprising that this people, surrounded by immense barriers of ice, should believe every thing beyond their own immediate vision to be rice also, and where vegetation must be wholly interrupted, it was to be expected that the miserable beings inhabiting such a clime should never have tasted "the fruits of the earth." We do not anticipate any details respecting them which will exhibit a state of existence very different from that of the Laplanders. The extent of their ideas can easily be imagined by a consideration of those scenes of nature which latitudes so far north must present, and with which alone these poor creatures can be familiar. An affected importance is attempted to be attached to this discovery, in a notice respecting it published in the Treasury Journals, wherein it is said that "the chiefs of this people had hitherto supposed themselves to be monarchs of the universe." What a pomp of expression! Chiefs and monarchs are fine-sounding words, and imply a state of civilzation advanced beyond the first rude principles of society. But can it be imagined that in such a place as that, where this "nation" is said to be discovered, any thing like civilization could exist? The "nation" will no doubt prove to be a few wretched families huddled together, each too anxious about the attainment of the scanty means of prolonging their precarious existence, to entertain a thought of governing the others.

From a late description of a fugitive young lady, her friends hoped that they had traced her to a certain house in the vicinity of Russell-square; but, on inquiry, it proved a mistake, and that the presumed fair one was the master, a first rate *Dandy*, who was seen at the window lacing his stays.

PUGILISM EXTRAORDINARY;

OR, A TURN-UP BETWEEN RICHMOND THE BLACK, AND CARTER, THE LANCASHIRE HERO!

The latter boxer (who styles himself the Champion of England) is lately returned from his tour on the Continent, and, it should seem, was so *inflated* and *puffed* up with conceit from the applause he had met with from the great *swells* at Aix-la-Chapelle, that he annoyed every company he went into with his self-praise, and his challenge to fight *any* man in the world. This conduct, it appears, was carried to such excess on Thursday evening last, at a genteel house in the neighbourhood of Chancery-lane, where Richmond was present, that some *broad hints* were given of putting him out of the room. The bare thought of this sort of *degradation* raised Carter's *choler* to a great height, and being what is slangly termed *lushy*, a *turn-up* ultimately was the consequence between him and the *Man of Colour* in the yard belonging to the house.

In the course of three or four rather bustling rounds, the Lancashire hero could not make any *play*, but had the worst of it; and *Richmond* with one of his desperate right-handed hits (for which he is so distinguished in the ring), planted so succesfully upon the *upper works* of Carter, which not only *chanceried* him brought forth the *claret*, but *floored* the milling hero of Aix-la-Chapelle, with all the celerity of a shot. The *skirmish*

was over, and Carter retired, not covered with *glory*, but something more like *weeping* over the stupidity of the *fracas*, and the folly of intemperance, while *Richmond* returned with all the *non-chalance* possible, to finish the evening over his sober *heavy-wet*. His right hand was rather damaged from the force of the blow. The conversation for the night was *milling*, and the heroes of the ring. The old champion, Cribb, it is said, will fight the *new one*, but for not less a sum than 600 guineas aside.

A meeting of the new Renters of Drury-lane Theatre was held on Thursday, in the Saloon, to receive the Report of the Committee, appinted by a General Meeting of their body, on the 14th June, 1816.—The Report having been read, the Meeting proceeded to elect Sir THOMAS TURTON and Mr. FALLOWFIELD trustees, in the room of Messrs. HOULSTON and GRAHAM, resigned.—Mr. G. ROBINS, in a speech of some length, dwelt upon the depressed state of the Theatre, the nightly receipts of which, he said, did not at present cover the expenses.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR,—I am among those of your readers, who were disappointed in the tenor of Col. Sir Thomas Dallas's letter. I expected, on seeing the subject renewed, that, that gentleman was rising to dismiss it, with a graceful apology. Is the discussion growing out of Colonel Wilks's statement never to terminate? If attention could be restrained to the story of the native servant which is in fact the *sole foundation* of the charge, the trial of its validity would be an easy task, and the decision so clear and direct a conclusion from the evidence as to exclude farther appeal. The most favourable view which candour can take of the origin of the statement, is to admit, that it was in reality founded upon the *hearsay* of a drowsy listener, who was exhausted with fatigue, lurking without the tent of the commissioners, or upon his story to that effect; to admit farther, that this hearsay was faithfully, or the alleged listener's story to that effect was plausibly, retailed to Colonel Dallas; and that in passing to Colonel Wilks, the fidelity of the report was not impaired by any exaggeration, nor its plausibility marred by the mischievous deviation of innocent mistake. Admitting all this, the basis of the statement is not strengthened by two tiers having been built upon it in the utmost purity of style. The origin of the account is still no more than *hearsay*, under circumstances in which the most curious ear could not frame the words collected into an account inteligible to the understanding, without filling up some chasms by conjecture. Can that judgment which would adopt such a story as historical evidence, and build a serious allegation upon it, escape the imputation of deficiency? and will not this imputation extend its effect on the mind of the reader to other passages in the same book, which depend for their credibility on the degree of judgment with which the author has weighed the alleged authority, or the candour with which he has formed deductions from it? If this alleged authority happen to be a paper or communication to which the reader has not access, or which he has no opportunity to search or collate, how can a reader of understanding protect himself from the possible abuse of free-writing aiming at popular effect? Only by suspending his judgment as far as the point stated cannot be disengaged from the book so as to stand on external evidence. Other joint productions of credulity and gossip, which demand his belief under the imposing name of history, may be as groundless as the statement which has been refuted. The reader, therefore, takes refuge in provisional scepticism, to prevent his memory from being filled with a treasure which has not the stamp of some better master of assay. The share of talent to construct a narrative from primary materials is distrusted; not the rectitude of intention. Thus the circumspect reader comes to regard as not published at all whatever originates with the same author—in this respect, that he has been the first person to communicate to the public any given transaction, or to describe any specific train of incidents, as long as the authorities adduced are not found, or cited in any separate publication of *superior* character. Even secular histories call for the exercise of some degree of faith before we can make any use of the information which they contain. This way of extending the consequences of being detected, in one instance, of building a column of his history on a frail, hollow, and deceptive foundation (I apply the term *deceptive* to the materials, not to the builder), might reduce many pages and chapters in the same work to the utility of waste paper. Taking this view of the connection between impaired confidence and shaken credibility, I am not surprised that the foster-nurses of the original story should endeavour to remove an unfavourable impression, which, if left to its natural operation, would not stop at the single statement repealed. I suppose it is for this reason, Mr. Editor, that you have though proper to admit a renewed correspondence on a subject which might otherwise have been dropped; regarding the writers not as rallied partisans renewing the charge, put as unsupported and defeated stragglers, willing to make a decent retreat.

When the production of the "high "and incontrovertible authority" was confidently promised, the proclaimer of this boast no doubt expected that he could perform his solemn engagement. Both Sir Thomas Dallas and Col. Wilks seem to have confounded *notoriety* with *knowledge*; as if testimony that a report had been circulated were the same thing as evidence that the subject of it had occurred in the *material* world. But the direct appeal to General Macalister has produced an honourable disavowal, which brings us back to the tale told by Cooty, and indiscretely circulated by Colonel Dallas.

In the lives of Beaumont and Fletcher is cited a story related by Winstanley, which will illustrate the rashness of founding a charge upon the imperfect report of a conversation accidentally overheard. Perhaps the believers in Cooty's revelation will undervalue Winstanley's anecdote, as a loose tale. But the proverb says: *one story is good till another is told.* Beaumont and Fletcher, who produced by an union of their talents so many pieces for the English stage, were in close conference at a tavern in an apartment by themselves; and having concerted over a bottle of wine the rough draught of a tragedy, Fletcher said, he would undertake to *kill the king*; which words being overheard by the waiter, who had not happened to have been witness to the context of their conversation, he lodged an information of treason against them. But on their explaining that their contrivance to kill the king only related to the destruction of a dramatic monarch, their loyalty happily not being questionable, the affair ended in a jest.

An amusing account is given in the Tatler* of another portentous piece of dialogue picked up by a casual auditor, the complexon of which tends to weaken the probability that the construction put upon words heard under such circumstances would be the correct one. If it be objected that the Tatler is a work of invention and embelishment, and that the first narrator may be supposed to have indulged those qualities, I answer, what is Cooty but a tatler? what, the editor of his tale but a tatler?

> As one who long in populous city pent,
> Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air,
> Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
> Among the pleasant villages and farms
> Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight:
> The smell of grain or tedded grass or kine,
> Or dairy; each rural sight, each rural sound.

"I was thinking of the foregoing beautiful simile in Milton, and applying it to myself, when I observed to the windward of me a black cloud falling to the earth in long trails of rain, which made me betake myself for shelter to a house which I saw at a little distance from the place where I was walking. As I sat in the porch, I heard the voices of two or three persons, who seemed very earndest in discourse. My curiosity was raised when I heard the names of Alexander the Great, and Artaxerxes; and, as their talk seemed to rnn on ancient heroes, I concluded there could not be any secret in it; for which reason I thought I might very fairly listen to what they said.

"After several parallels between great men, which appeared to me altogether groundless and chimerical, I was surprised to hear one say, that he valued the Black Prince more than the Duke of Vendome. How the Duke of Vendome should become a rival to the Black Prince I could not conceive: and was more startled when I heard a second affirm with great vehemence, that if the Emperor of Germany was not going off, he should like him better than either of them. He added, that though the season was so changeable, the Duke of Marlborough was in blooming beauty. I was wondering to myself from whence they had received this old intelligence, especially when I heard them mention the names of several other great generals, as the Prince of Hesse and the King of Sweden, who they said were both running away: to which they added, what I intirely agreed with them in, that the crown of France was very weak, but that the Marshal Villars still kept his colours. At last one of them told the company, if they would go along with him, he would shew them a chimney-sweeper & a painted lady in the same bed, which he was sure would very much please them. The shower, which had driven them as well as myself into the house, was now over: and as they were passing by me into the garden, I asked them to let me be one of their company.

"The gentleman of the house told me if I delighted in flowers, it would be worth my while; for that he believed he could shew me such a blow of tulips, as was not to be matched in the whole country.

"I accepted the offer, and immediately found that they had been talking in terms of gardening; and that the kings and generals they had mentioned were only so many tulips, to which the gardeners, according to their usual custom, had given such high titles and appellations of honour."

But then, in aid of the tale of Cooty, there is the corroborating incident of the white handkerchief brought in with as striking an effect as the handkerchief in Othello. Iago makes much of the handkerchief. This, like the fact which confirms the jealousy of the Moor, is a real occurrence. A letter, dated 1st March 1784, from the *commissioners* to the naval commander, has the following passage. "The pattamar must have an intelligent European officer on board, and one of the ship's boats must accompany her, and must endeavour to come to the beach, on seeing a gentleman near it on horseback, holding as a signal a white handkerchief in his hand." This is the innocent fact. What is the criminal inference? "The adventure of the white handkerchief,, says General Macleod, in his observations on this letter written on the 9th of March, "was an intended escape of the commissioners from Tippoo, leaving behind them their baggage, retinue," &c." Not to throw a gratuitous stigma on the character of a British officer, I impeach nothing but the judgment which created this inference, a conclusion engendered by a full reliance on the report of Cooty, who if any part of his narrative is to be believed, was in his clandestine intervention, acting perfidiously. Cultivated prejudice engrafted this vagary on the wild stock of rumour.

If we examine the prodigies which in some of the ancient historians, at once stimulated and gratified a passion for the marvellous, we shall find a great proportion of the wondrous structures resting on isolated occurences which may or may not have occurred; that is to say, the foundation is not necessarily false, but the account as a whole is composed of an improbable, sometimes an artful, sometimes a silly, deduction from what is sufficiently credible to be admitted as a fact? the first part may certainly consist with truth, as the conclusion does with folly.

Quintus Curtius, in the course of his history of Alexander, relates many well attested prodigies, not indeed as believing in them, for he sometimes ridicules the superstition which did. Nor did he introduce them as original matter; he found them in writers of a prior age. Of these the far greater proportion are not so incredible as at first view they may appear. Freinshemius cites Arrian and Plutarch. The following is a collection of omens, of which the fundamental incident is credible. "Two eagles sat, during a whole day, upon the house where the queen was delivered; a presage that Alexander should become master of the empire both of Asia and Europe."

"When the king was marking out the walls of Alexandria in Egypt, with barley paste, according to the Macedonian custom, birds in flocks came and devoured it. The soothsayers announced it to indicate, that the new mart would be the resort of strangers, and would supply several countries with provisions."

"While Alexander was asleep at mid-day, a swallow hovered about the couch. Instead of endeavouring to escape, the bird perched upon his head, and refused to be scared away until Alexander awoke. The prodigy was communicated to Aristander, who declared that a conspiracy was formed against the king by one of his officers whom he treated as a friend, but that it would not remain undiscovered, because the swallow is a domestic bird, a friend to man, and exceedingly loquacious."

Here we have credible parallels to the white handkerchief, with inferences from each, to match the escape, which might do honour to the sagacity of a Dallas or a Wilks.

It would be easy to multiply, from the ancient histories of almost all countries, similar instances of miraculous deductions from some simple and ordinary circumstance, which, whether true or false does not signify a straw.

The spirit of free enquiry, in this age of free opinion, cannot extinguish credulity in minds naturally disposed to it; on the contrary, the propensity to collect idle stories that may serve as food for wonderment merely, takes a different direction. The voice of oracles, the intelligence imparted by circumstantial dreams and glimsing omens, those old resources for captivating the vulgar, have not been relinquished by adepts in the craft of history, without the liberal interspersion of an attractive substitute. The vagaries of superstition have been succeeded by the aberrations of prejudice, and the art of prodigy has given place to the mystery of anecdote. The ancients delivered the prediction after the fact; the moderns compose the retrospect before the occurence.

HORTENSIUS.

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* No. 218.

An Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Bengal Native Infantry, from its first formation in 1757 to 1796, when the present Regulations took place: together with a Detail of the Services on which the several battalions have been employed during that period By the late Captain Williams, of the Invalid Establishment of the Bengal Army. 8vo. *Landon.* 1817.

(Continued from last.)

We should feel hesitation in stating our sentiments so strongly on this subject, if we did not know them to be those which have been entertained and avowed by many eminent commanders,* who have had opportunities of forming a judgment upon this question When Colonel Pearse's detachment, which had been reduced by service from 5000 to 2000 men returned to Bengal after an absence of four years, the policy of Mr. Hastings shaped every distinction upon them that he thought calculated to reward their merits, or to stimulate others to future exertions of a similar nature. He visited this corps, and his personal conduct towards both the European officers and natives gave grace to his public measures. A lasting impression† was made on the minds of all; and every favour was doubled by the manner in which it was conferred.

The rebellion of Cheyt Singh, the Rajah of Benares, in 1781, must be familiar to most of our readers. Our purpose in mentioning it is limited to the object of shewing the conduct of the Bengal sepoys under one of the severest trials of fidelity to which they were ever exposed.

The numerous follows of the Rajah had risen upon two companies of sepoys appointed to guard the house in which he was placed under restraint, and killed and wounded the whole of them. The rashness of an European officer had led another party to slaughter in the street of Ramnagur. Mr. Hastings, who was at Benares when these events occurred, had only a few companies of sepoys to guard his person, and even these he had no money to support. He summoned corps from different quarters to his aid:—but when we reflect on the impression which the first success of Cheyt Singh had made, and consider that by far the greatest proportion of the troops with whom Mr. Hastings had overcome the dangers with which he was surrounded, were men of the same tribe and country as those against whom they were to act; and that the chief who was declared a rebel had long been considered by many of them as their legitimate prince, we must respect the mind that remained firm and unmoved at so alarming a crisis. The knowledge Mr. Hasting, had of the sepoys, led him to place implicit trust in them on this trying occasion, and his confidence was well rewarded. Their habits of discipline and their attachment to their officers and the service, proved superior to the ties of cast and of kindred. Not an instance of defection occurred, and the public interests were preserved and restored by their zeal and valour.

Before we make any remarks on the more recent parts of the history of the Bengal native infantry, we shall offer some observations on the composition of the army of that presidency. The native cavalry are not mentioned in the work before us; the authors have strictly adhered to the orginal intention of giving an account of the native infantry only. This corps, which now consists of eight regiments, is comparatively young. Its formation on the present establishment was only just completed when the Mahratta war of 1803 commenced. The conduct of the Bengal cavalry however in the severe service that ensued has just raised their reputation, and they at present form a most efficient and distinguished branch of the army to which they belong.* The men are rather stouter than those in the same corps at Madras. The latter are almost all Mahomedans, and three fourths of the Bengal cavalry are of the same race. The fact is, that with the exception of the Mahratta tribe, the Hindoos are not, generally speaking, so much disposed as Mahomedans to the duties of a trooper; and though the Mahomedans may be more dissipated and less moral in their private conduct than the Hindoos, they are zealous, and high-spirited soldiers, and it is excellent policy to have a considerable proportion of them in the service, to which experience has shewn they often become very warmly attached. In the native infantry of Bengal the Hindoos are in the full proportion of three-fourths to the Mahomedans. They consist chiefly of Rajpoots, who are a distinguished race among the Khiteree or military tribe. We may judge of the size of these men when we are told that the standard below which no recruit is taken is five feet six inches.† The great proportion of the grenadiers are six feet and upwards. The Rajpoot is born a soldier. The mother speaks of nothing to her infant but the deeds of arm, and every sentiments and action of the future man is marked by the first impression that he has received. If he tills the ground. (which is the common occupation of this class,) his sword and shield are placed near the furrow, and moved as his labour advances. The frame of the Rajpoot is almost always improved (even if his pursuits are those of civil life) by martial exercises. He is from habit temperate in his diet, of a generous, though warm temper, and good moral conduct He is, when well-treated, obedient, zealous, and faithful. Neither the Hindoo nor the Mahomedan soldier of India can be termed revengeful, though both are prone to extreme violence‡ in points where they deem their honour, of which they have a very nice sense, to be slighted or insulted. The Rajpoots sometimes want energy, but seldom, if ever, courage, It is remarkable in this class, that even when their animal spirits have been subdued so far as to cause a cessation of exertion, they shew no fear of death, which they meet in every form it can present itself with surprising fortitude and resignation. Such is the general character of a race of men whose numbers in the army of Bengal amount to between thirty and forty thousand, and of whom we can recruit in our own provinces to any amount. But this instrument of power must be managed with care and wisdom, or that which is our strength may become our danger.

Minds of the cast we have described are alive to every impulse, and from similarity of feeling will all vibrate to the same touch. If we desire to preserve their attachment, we must continue to treat them with kindness, liberality, and justice. We must attend to the most trifling of their prejudices, and avoid rash innovations; but, above all those that are calculated to convey to their minds the most distant alarm in points connected with their usage, or religion. A detachment of Bengal native troops shared in the glory acquired by Lord Cornwallis in his war against Tippoo Sultan in 1790 and 1791. From that time till 1803 the only operation of any consequence in which they were engaged was a short campaign in Rohilcund, in 1794. The rude and untrained but fierce and hardy enemies against whom Sir R. Abercrombie had to act, were perhaps too much despised, and they took advantage of a confusion caused in his right wing, by the bad behaviour of the English commandant of a small body of half disciplined cavalry, to make a furious charge, by which a most destructive impression was made on two battalions of sepoys, and a regiment of Europeans.

Their desparate career was checked by the fire of the English artillery, by whose good conduct, and the steady valour of the other parts of the line, a victory was ultimately gained. The native troops never, perhaps, displayed more courage than on this trying occasion, and all regretted that the infamous* conduct of one man had caused such serious loss of officers and men in some of the most distinguished corps† of the army.

The campaigns of 1803 and 1804, presented a series of actions and sieges, in every one of which the Bengal sepoys showed their accustomed valour. At the battles of Delhi and Laswarree they were as eminently distinguished as at the sieges of Agra and Deeg; and we may, perhaps, safely assert that in the only two great reverses which occurred during the war, the retreat of Colonel Monson and the siege of Burtpore, the courage, the firmness, and attachment of the native troops were more conspicuous than in its most brilliant periods. We know sufficient of the former operations to regret that no full and faithful account of them has been yet published; nor does the work before us sufficiently supply this blank, we can only express our conviction, founded on a perusal of a private journal kept by an officer of the detachment, that in this disastrous retreat, the native troops (with the exception of a very few, who, after suffering almost unparalleled hardships, were deluded by the offers of the enemy to desert) behaved in the most noble manner. They endured the greatest privations and distresses, during the march from the banks of the Chumbul in Malwah, where the first retrograde movement was made, till their arrival at Agra, a distance of nearly four hundred miles. They had at once to combat the elements (for it rained almost incessantly) and the enemy. Scenes of horror‡ occurred which were hardly ever surpassed. Yet, though deprived of regular food and rest, and harassed with continual attacks, their spirrit was unbroken—They maintained throughout the most severe discipline. We are assured that on many occasions, when their European officers, worn down by the climate and fatigue, appeared faint or desponding, the men next them exclaimed. 'Keep up your heart, Sir, we will take you in safety to Agra.' When in a square, and sustaining charges from the enemy's horse, it more than once happened, when the musket was fired by a young soldier, that a veteran struck him with the butt-end of his firelock, exclaiming 'Are you mad, to destroy our discipline and make us like the rabble that are attacking us!'

The only serious impatience that the sepoys of this detachment shewed, was to be led against the enemy; and the manner in which they behaved on all occasions given them of signalizing their valour shewed that this feeling had its rise in no vain confidence. The flank companies under Captain O'Donnell, were very successful in beating up the quarters of a considerable corps of the enemy on the 21st July. On the 24th of August, when all the detachment, which consisted of five battalions and six companies of sepoys, had been sent across the Bannas river, except the 2d regiment and some piquets, Holkar brought up his infantry and guns to attack this corps, which not only defended its position, but advanced with the utmost gallantry, and obtained possession of several pieces of the enemy's artillery. It could not, however, be supported by the other parts of the force, who were divided from it by the river, and it was almost annihilated. Those who witnessed the attack which it made upon Holkar's line from the opposite bank of the Bannas, speak with admiration of the European officers, and of the gallant men whom they led to a momentary but fatal victory. At the close of this affair they saw a jemadar (native lieutenant) retiring towards the river, pursued by five or six men. He held the standard of his battalion in one hand, and a sword, with which he defended himself, in the other. When arrived at the river he seemed to have attained his object of saving the colours of his corps and, springing with them into the current sunk to rise no more.

There have been few officers who better understood the character of soldiers than the late Lord Lake. He had early discovered that of the Bengal sepoys. He attended to their prejudices, flattered their pride, and praised their valour. They repaid his consideration of them with gratitude and affection, and during the whole of the late Mahratta war, their zeal and devotion to the public service was encreased by the regard and attachment which they entertained for the commander in chief Sufficient instances of this occur in the work now before us. There is none however, more remarkable than the conduct he pursued towards the shattered corps of Colonel Monson's detachment He formed them into a reserve, and promised them every opportunity of signalizing themselves. No confidence was ever better repaid, and throughout the service that ensued these corps were uniformly distinguished.

The conduct of the 2d battalion of the 12th regiment may be taken as an example of the spirit that animated the whole. This corps, which has been before noticed under its first name of 'Gillitz,' or the Lal Pultan, had behaved with uncommon valour at the battle of Laswarree, where it had one hundred men and three officers killed and wounded. It was associated on that occasion with his Majesty's 76th regiment, and shared in the praise which Lord Lake bestowed on 'the handful of heroes,' as he empatically termed those whose great exertions decided that battle. It was with Colonel Monson's detachment, and maintained its high character in the disastrous retreat we have alluded to. But all its former deeds were outdone at the seige of Burtpore, It appears by a printed memorial which we have before us of its European commanding officer, that on the first storm of that fortress this corps lost one hundred and fifty officers and men killed and wounded, and did not retire till the last. On the third attack, when joined with the 1st battalion of the same regiment, (amounting together to eight hundred men,) it became the admiration of the whole army. The 2d battalion of the 12th regiment on this occasion not only drove back the enemy who had make a sally to attack the trenchs, but effected a lodgment, and planted its colours on one of the bastions of the fort. Unfortunately this work was cut off by a deep ditch from the body of the place; and after the attack had failed, the 12th regiment was ordered to retire, which they did reluctantly, with the loss of seven officers and three hundred and fifty men killed and wounded, being nearly half the number they had carried into action.

Examples of equal valour might be given from many other corps during the war, and instances of individual valour might be noticed in any number, but more is not ne-

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* We may particularly quote the late Lord Lake, No officer ever saw sepoys under more varied and severe trials than he did the Bengal sepoys. He never spoke of them but with admiration; and was forward to declare, that he considered them equal to a contest with any troops that could be brought against them.

† An officer of rank and distinction, who, when a young subaltern, was an eye-witness of this scene, observes in a letter which he has written to us on the subject, 'Mr. Hastings, dressed in a plain blue coat, with his head uncovered, rode along the ranks. The troops had the most striking appearance of hardy veterans. They were all as black as sink contrasted with the sleek olive skins of our home corps, The sight of that day, (he concludes,) and the feelings it excited, have never been absent from my mind: to it, and to the affecting orders (which Mr. Hastings issued) I am satisfied in a great degree owe whatever of professional pride and emulation I have since possessed.'

* We have only to peruse the dispatches of the late Lord Lake in 1803 and 1804, to be sensible of the excellence this corps very early obtained We know few military exploits of cavalry more extraordinary than that which he performed with a column of three regiments of British light dragoons, and three of native cavalry, supported by some horse artillery, and a small reserve of infantry. With this corps his lordship pursued Jeswunt Row Holker from Delhi through the Doaub, till he came up with and defeated him at Futty-ghur. Lord Lake, in a dispatch dated 18th November, in which he gives an account of this operation, observes, 'the troops have daily marched a distance of twenty-three or twenty-four miles, During the night and day previous to the action, they marched fifty-eight miles, and from the distance to which they pursued the enemy, the space passed over before they had taken up their ground must have exceeded seventy miles.'

† Before 1796 it was always five feet six inches and a half By an order in 1809 men may be taken for light infantry corps, as low as five feet five inches.

‡ One instance is given in the work before us of the action of this violent spirit. In 1772 a sepoy of the now first battalion of the 10th regiment, who had suffered what he supposed an injury, fell out of the ranks when the corps was at exercise, and going up to Captain Ewens, the commanding officer, with recovered arms, as if to make some request, took a deliberate aim, and shot him; then patiently awaited the death he had merited. We could give, from our own knowledge, several examples of similar feeling—two will suffice. Captain Crook, formerley of the Madras cavalry, struck a sentry for allowing a bullock that brought water to his tent, to step over the treshold and dirty it. The man took no notice of what had occurred till relieved from his post; he then went to his lines, and a short time afterwards sought his captain, and, taking deliberate aim at him, shot him dead upon the spot. He made no attempt to escape, He had avenged his honour from the blows he had received, and met with calmness and fortitude the death that was awarded as the punishment of his crime.

An officer (still alive was provoked at some offence the man had committed, to strike a Madras native trooper under his command. On the night of the same day, as he was as sitting with another officer in his tent, the trooper came in, and taking aim at him, fired; but owing to the other officer striking his arm, the ball missed. As, however, he fell in the confussion, and the light was extinguished, his companion, who considered him killed, ran to obtain aid, and to seize the murderer, who had another pistol in his hand. The moment he was out of the tent, he heard the other pistol go off; and on returning with a guard of men and some lights, he found that the trooper, conceiving that the first shot had taken effect, and that his honour was avenged by the death of the person who had insulted him, had, with the second pistol, shot himself through the head.

* The name of this officer was Ramsey. He escaped by desertion from the punishment he had so amply merited.

† The corps on the right of the army was the 13th battalion, which had been eminently distinguished against the French at Cuddalore. It had earned more laurels under its well-known commander, Captain Norman Macleod, in the campnigns of Lord Cornwallis. Captain Ramsey's cavalry rode unexpectedly over this fine battallion, and five thousand Rohillas charged it could not recover from the confusion in which it was thrown.

‡ Particularly at the Chumbellee Nullah, a rapid torrent, at which the elephants were employed to carry the troops over The animals, becoming wearied or impatient, shook off those on their backs, numbers of whom were drowned. But a still more horrid scene ensued,—The fatigued elephants could not brings over the followers. The Bheels, a mountain banditts encouraged by Holkar, came down upon the unprotected females and children, whom they massacred in the most inhuman manner. It was on this extreme trial that some of the gallant fellows, who had before sufferred every hardships with firmness, gave way to despair. Several of them, maddened with the screams of their wives and children, threw themselves with their firelocks, into the rapid streams, and perished in a vain attempt to aid those they loved more than life.

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cessary to satisfy the reader of the just title of the Bengal sepoys to the high name which they have acquired; and from late accounts* we perceive that their conduct throughout the arduous service in Nepaul, where they had at once to contend with the natural obstacles of an almost impracticable country, and the desperate valour of a race of hardy mountaineers, has been worthy of their former fame: since the conclusion of this war a small body of these troops has had an opportunity of exhibiting, in a most distinguished manner, that firmness, courage, and attachment to their officers and the service, which have always characterized this army.—We allude to a recent occurrence of a most serious sedition at Bareilly, the capital of Rohilcund. The introduction of a police tax, intended to provide means for the security of life and property, had spread alarm and discontent among an ignorant population, whose prejudices in favour of their ancient usages are so strong as to lead them to regard any innovation (whatever be its character) with jealousy and indignation. Acting under these feelings, the Rohillas of Bareilly, who are alike remarkable for their strength of body and individual courage, rose in a body to oppose the orders of the civil magistrates. They were led by a priest upwards of ninety years of age, who dug his grave to indicate his resolution to conquer or die, & at whose orders the green standard of Mahomed, was hoisted, that religious feelings might be excited to aid the efforts which they now proclaimed themselves determined to make to effect the downfall of their European tyrants. What rendered this revolt more alarming was the knowledge that the cause of the insurgents was popular over the whole country, and a belief that their success would be the signal for a general rise in the neighbouring provinces. All the force that could be collected to suppress this revolt was a detachment of between three and four hundred sepoys of the 27th regiment of native infantry, and part of a provincial battalion under Captain Boscawen, with two guns and a party of about four hundred Rohilla horse belonging to a corps lately embodied under Captain Cunningham. The former received, with undismayed courage, the charge of an undisciplined, but furious and desperate rabble, who encouraged by their numbers, which exceeded twelve thousand armed men, persevered in the attack till more than two thousand of them were killed; the insurgents, and probably related to many of them by the ties of kindred, proved equally firm as the sepoys to their duty. When their priest advanced and invoked them to join their natural friends, and to range themselves under the standard of their faith, only one man was found wanting in fidelity; he deserted and was soon afterwards slain by his former comrades, who continued throughout to display prompt obedience, exemplary courage, and unshaken attachment to the officer by whom they were led.

However slight this affair may seem, we do not recollect any occurrence in the history of British India more calculated to shew the dependence of our power on the fidelity of our native troops, and the absolute necessity of adopting every measure by which their attachment can be confirmed and approved. We are as jealous as Englishmen ought to be, of the encroachment of military power, whenever we meet the pretensions or privileges of soldiers marshalled in opposition to the rights of the civil part of the community. The whole bias of our minds is to support the latter; but it is not the part of wisdom to transplant the feelings, the principles, and the maxims, that are essential to the maintenance of the constitution of our native country to India. The soil is not yet prepared for their reception, and it probably never will be. It is, no doubt, our duty to make our government as mild, as just, and as equal in its benefits to every class of our subjects, as it is possible, consistent with attention to the general security; but we must not make ourselves the slaves of our own rules. If we are told, which it is not improbable we may be, that this doctrine has a tendency to infringe some of the most essential of our civil regulations, we must answer that we know of no principle or institution in a government which ought not to yield to another that can be proved necessary for the preservation of the state; and that we must have stronger instances than the history of India yet affords, of the power of our civil regulations and establishments to save us from danger, before we can be convinced that they should not be altered and remodelled, in any points, when alteration would decidedly furnish us with additional means of permanently rewarding and preserving the courage and attachment of that class of the natives of India, to whom we are, by our condition, compelled to confide the sword for the defence and protection of our empire in that quarter of the globe.

We have in the work before us several accounts of mutinies among the Bengal sepoys, but these appear, in almost all cases, to have proceeded from one of two causes: the nefarious or unjustifiable conduct of the commander of the corps, or an attempt to make them proceed by sea on foreign service. The former cause of discontent is not so likely to occur under the present regulation as it was at a period when the command of a battalion could be converted into a source of indirect emolument; and the latter will be avoided as long as the present system continues of forming volunteer* battalions for expeditions that require embarkation.

We shall conclude our observations upon the Bengal sepoys with two quotations from the Supplement of Captain William's Memoir, which we give, first, as a fair specimen of the style and feeling in which this part of the work is written, and secondly, as memorable examples of what the European officers who understand this class, can effect; and how possible it is to bring them to the highest state of discipline and yet preserve to the fullest degree their temper and attachment.

'Proceeding from Cuttack,' the author observes, when speaking of the force under Colonel Goddard, 'the detachement lost on the second day's march one of its most valuable officers, Captain James Crawford, commanding the fourth battalion; who died from a stroke of the sun. Connected with this unfortunate event, the following facts will doubtless be read with unfeigned sympathy and admiration. Captain Crawford had acquired the character of an excellent sepoy officer, and the battalion which he commanded was considered as one of the finest in the service. The appellation of "Crawford," by which the fourth battalion was called by the men of the corps and the natives in general, was an exception to the practice that generally prevailed in former times, of calling corps by the name of the officer by whom they were formed, or that of the place at which they were raised

'Captain Crawford was considered by the men as a rigid and, perhaps, severe disciplinarian; yet that excellent officer so happily blended it with the strictest principles of military discipline and arrangement the practice of the most inflexible integrity and impartial justice, in the general exercise of the influence and powers of authority, combined with considerate and manly indulgence in regard to the religious habits, the customs and prejudices of the men under his command, that of Captain Crawford it may with truth be affirmed, he had the peculiar good fortune of verifying what ought to be the object and emulation of every military man, with regard to those under his command, the enviable distinction of commanding their lives through the medium of their affections. It is a fact no less creditable to Captain Crawford's memory than it is honourable to the character of the men whom he commanded, that during the halt of the detachment at the encampment where he was interred, (which continued for several days, owing to the severity of the weather,) all the corps, native officers and men, went from time to time to render their tribute of grateful attachment and affection, by making their obeisance, after the manner of their country, at the grave of their lamented commander: and on the day that the detachment moved forward from that encampment, the grateful and sorrowing "Crawfords," after the battalion had been told off preparatory to the march, requested leave to pile their arms and be permitted, collectively, to go and express their last benedictory farewell over the remains of their respected commander, protector, and friend. What soldier,' our author emphatically concludes, 'can read this without exclaiming, May my last end be like his!'

The second proof which our author gives of the attachement of the native troops of the Bengal force to their commanding officer, when his character is worthy of it, refers to an event nearly forty years subsequent, and we rejoice to see that time has made no alteration in the character, of feelings that are honourable not only to those by whom they are entertained, but to human nature.

Meritorious and indefatigable as were the exertions of all the officers who were employed in raising and forming the new corps (24th, 25th, and 27th,) it will be no disparagement to them to declare that the 2d battalion of the 25th, under Captain Christie, surpassed the others by its more early appearance of military efficiency and perfection.

'Captain Christie was blessed with that happy beneficence of disposition which made it his constant practice and delight to blend paternal kindness and conciliation with the requisite authority as an officer. To use the words of an eye witness, Captain Christie had raised, clothed, and disciplined the corps with all the tenderness of a parent and the pride and solicitude of a soldier; the commander and the men were proud of each other. But he had barely accomplished this first wish of his heart, in bringing the corps to maturity, when he was seized with a violent illness which in a few days deprived the corps and the service of a valuable and exemplary officer.

'Captain Christie died on the 30th of April, 1805, and was buried at Saintree, on the left bank of the Jumna, between Agra and Muttra. The native officers of the corps, so contrary to their customs and religious prejudices, solicited permission to carry the corpse of their beloved commander to the grave. The whole corps followed the mournful procession with a general countenance of affliction and grief, presenting one of the most affecting scenes I ever beheld. After the funeral ceremony, each sepoy stepped forward to look into the grave, threw a clod of earth on the coffin, and retired in melancholy silence, the whole corps sorrowing in tears.'*

The novelty and interest of this subject have seduced us far beyond those limits which we had prescribed to ourselves in treating it; and we must therefore pass over those observations which we purposed to make regarding the means best calculated to secure the continuance of the attachment of our native troops to their officers and to the service. This is however of less consequence, as the lesson is already conveyed through the facts which we have stated. It is by treating the sepoys with kindness and consideration, by stimulating their pride, and by attending, in the most minute manner, to their feelings and prejudices, that we can command, as has been well observed 'their lives through the medium of their affections:' and so long as we can, by these means, preserve the fidelity and attachment of that proportion of the population of our immense possessions in the East, which we arm to defend the remainder, our empire may be considered as secure.

* We know few instances where more has been required from the zeal and valour of the native troops than in the late campaigns against the Goork has. The great successes of Major General Sir David Ochterlony could only have been gained by the patience and courage of the troops being equal to the skill and decision of their commander, and in the spirited and able operations of Colonel Nicholls, quarter-master-general of his Majesty's troops in India, against Almorah, where eight hundred sepoys, aided by a few irregulars, were led against three thousand gallant mountaineers, who occupied that mountain fortress and the heights by which it was surrounded. Victory could only have been obtained by every sepoy partaking of the ardour and resolution of his gallant leader. Of their conduct on this occasion we may, indeed judge by the admiration with which it inspired Colonel Nicholls, who gave vent to his feelings in an order that does honour to his character. Speaking of an attack made by a party of sepoy grenadiers, he observes, 'This was an exploit of which the beast troops of any age might justly have been proud.'

* It has been found by experience, that though, from causes before mentioned, corps, collectively, are usually unwilling to embark, volunteers for this species of services can be obtained to any amount. The young men who enter these temporary corps with the hopes of distinction and promotion are perhaps the best suited to the service. The number and quality of the native troops who volunteered from Bengal for the wars of 1791-2 and 1799, in Mysore; in 1801, for Egypt; and in 1811, for the Isles of France and Batavia; may be adduced as complete proofs of the truth of this assertion. It formed a part of the able administration of the Marquis Wellesley to conciliate and attach the native troops by every posible means, and his attention was particularly and successfully directed to encourage them to volunteer for foreign service. Lord Minto adopted similar measures with equal success.

* Further examples of this feeling are given in the work before us, and we could, from our own knowledge, adduce several proofs of similar attachment in the sepoys of the other establishments; one will suffice. Major Thomas Little, of the Madras native infantry, whose great kindness of manners were only equalled by his firmness and thorough knowledge of his duties as an officer, died last year, when the army was encamped in the ceded districts. His corps, a battalion of light infantry, had been reviewed a few days before his death, and was pronounced by the commander in chief, Sir T. Hislop, to be in the highest state of discipline; yet so well had this admirable sepoy officer (we chuse the term as denoting peculiar duties) preserved the temper of his men, that not satisfied with mourning him they requested leave to erect a tomb to his memory.

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Salt petre,	per Bag	18 0 00
Gunnees,	per 100	63 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers of 37½ lb.	20 0 00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cr. of 8 Parah	18 0 00
Gram Surat, new.	per ditto do.	19 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3 3 00
Jengely do.	per do.	3 3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cr. of 4 Robias	130 0 00
Bhatcole,	ditto	140 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	125 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	60 0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 28 Mds. or 616 lbs.	50 0 00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115 0 00
Ghauny,	per Ditto	105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	70 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cr. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	160 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	130 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	110 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60 0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	58 0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cr. of 21 Mds.	60 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	52 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	50 0 00
Ditto boiled,	—	55 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	40 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 2 00
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	12 0 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11 2 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50 0 00
Nutmegs,	per pound	2 2 00
Mace,	per pound	3 0 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 0 95
Cloves,	per 8. Maund	60 0 00
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	20 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	4 3 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 2 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 28 Surat Mds. or 1 Candy	75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	16 0 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	45 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	52 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	40 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	12 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	14 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	9 2 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	23 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	23 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	45 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	3 0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	20 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11 2 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Brandy,	per Gallon	7 0 00
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1 2 00
In Bond,	per 100	220 0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	214 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100	500 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	494 0 00
Gubbas,		

Remittance to England at six months 2 4 per Rupee
Freight to England nominal 7 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 107 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras. par.

It may be stated that assorted Investments of Goods, from England and other parts of Europe, as also from America, are selling at 10 per Cent advance.

Marine stores when purchased seperately 15 per Cent advance

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